

AN EXACT  
HISTORIE  
OF THE LATE  
REVOLUTIONS

*Chap.* IN *Walinsley*  
NAPLES;

And of their  
MONSTROUS SUCCESSES,  
not to be parallel'd by any *Antient*  
or *Modern History*.

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Published by the  
Lord *Alexander Giraffi*  
in *ITALIAN*;

And (for the rareness of the subject)  
Rendered to *ENGLISH*,

By *J. H. Esq.*

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LONDON,  
Printed for R. LOWNDSE, 1650.

AN EXACT

LIST OF

OF THE LATE

REV. JAMES

IN

1823

And of their

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not to be sold by any person

of the name of

Published by the

of the University of

in 1823

(And for the purchase of the subject)

added to English

of the

LONDON

of the

25 Nov. 50 Unimp. 2



TO THE RIGHT  
 VVORSHIPFULL,  
 the Governour, the Deputy,  
 and the rest of the worthy Company,  
 trading into the *Levant*.

SIR S,

**T**He Scene of this ensuing  
 Story, was that Country  
 where Princes are Mer-  
 chants, and with which  
 you hold most correspon-  
 dence ; This, with those high respects I  
 have alwayes profess'd to that Noble So-  
 ciety, and the employment which by Royall  
 Commission I once had to serve some of  
 them, induc'd me to this addresse.

The Originall was very lately compil'd

A 2

by an Italian Nobleman; and though it  
be a small volume, yet it contains as stu-  
pendous passages, as ever hapned on  
Earth since Discord first entred into the  
World; And indeed were they not fresh,  
and acted, as it were but yesterday, it  
wo'd stagger any ones faith to beleieve, that  
in so well a policed City as Naples, com-  
manded by a Viceroy, and three præsidiall  
Castles, so full of Nobility and Gentry,  
as no place more, abounding with so many  
sober and Politic Heads, I say, it wold  
stumble any ones belief, that a young fel-  
low, a petty poor bare-footed Fisher-  
man, shold draw after him in lesse then  
three days, above forty thousand armed  
men, and shaking of his linnen stop, blue  
waistcoat, and red bonnet, shold the fourth  
day ride triumphantly upon his Courfier in  
cloth of silver, command all Naples, and  
consequently neer upon six hundred thou-  
sand souls, as absolutely as ever Monark  
did; and all this by his own single Orders,  
which were of force enough to plunder or  
burn any house, to banish the proudest  
Lord,

Lord, or chop off any head, without judiciall Proceeding.

In this Narration, though short and small; you may see all the circumstances hereof related with much exactnesse: Moreover, as in a little Ring emboss'd with som precious Stone, one may behold the effigies of a great Castle, or Mountain (by a rare contraction of the object) so in this small History of Anello, <sup>a ring.</sup> which, with his lively pourtrait, I present unto your eyes, you may discern the greatnesse of my desires; that the world should witnesse how much I am

X. May  
1650.

Your humble and

ready Servitor,

James Howell.

LIV.

*Non est quod mireris praterita,  
Præsentia te reddent attonitum.*

*Leave off admiring what before hath past,  
This present Age will make thee more agast.*

X. M. V.  
1050.

James Howell

NEWES  
FROM  
NAPLES.

*The Proeme.*

**T**Hat brave Napolitan *Courser*, no lesse  
generous then undaunted, who for ex-  
cess of mettle, (prancing and trium-  
phing in his owne liberty) would not  
suffer either bit in mouth or saddle on  
back by any barbarous Nation or Foe  
for so many Ages.

He, who in so many warlike assaults so full of Martiall  
spirits did by his proud neighing kick downe the pride,  
and broke the courage of the great *Hannibal*, giving him  
such thumps on the breast that drove him back to the  
banks of Carthage after his glorious victories against the  
Romans, and other Nations by him debell'd.

He who stopp'd that formidable Army of three hun-  
dred thousand Combarants under King *Gensericus* the

Goth, after he had sack'd and burnt Rome, forcing him  
to bid adieu to fair Italie.

He who with a bold tooth did so irreparably strike  
*Bellissimas* the Greek, that he constrained him to take  
counsell of his feet, and betake himself to a shamefull  
flight.

He that with a mortal kick struck *Alboinus* the Pagan,  
King of the Longobards, with an innombrable Army,  
having had the dominion of Italie six hundred yeers and  
upwards.

He who triumph'd o'er three most potent barbarous  
Kings, *di Fontana* King of Afric, *di Efdione* King of  
*Boetia* and *Carthage*, and of *Marchinatio* King of Syria  
and *Pessia*, taking pleasure to swim in the blood of two  
and forty thousand *Saracens*, and never rested or drew  
back his foot till he got from them all the spoils of that  
fearfull Army.

He who after three moneths of streight siege did force  
*Henry* the German Emperour to retire himselfe shame-  
fully.

He who being gamesome and full of heat, delighted  
chiefly to prance among arms and armed men, and to  
whiten the sands with his foame, being already stain'd  
with the blood of the enemy, and to trample upon un-  
buried carcases.

This brave Napolitan Courser came afterwards by  
misfortune (his ancient liberty and innated bravery be-  
ing lost) into the possession of strangers, sometimes of the  
*Normans*, sometimes of the *Suevi*, sometimes of the  
*French*, but not without the expence of a world of blood:  
At last he fell into the hands of the *Aragonians*, and the  
most renowned House of *Austria* their Successors, who  
looking upon him with a gentle look, and whether he was  
strook'd with some magic hand, or switch'd with some in-  
chanted rod, he receiv'd from them the bridle into his  
mouth,

mouth, the saddle upon his back, and willingly took up the Cavalier to manage him ever since.

These afterwards by their naturall sagacity feeding and nourishing him with grains of many graces, and confession of priviledges, made him ready to obey, and delivering him to the government of their Horse-couriers, that being well guided and instructed by them in the art of warr, they might quickly make use of him upon occasion of any enterprize.

She serv'd the House of *Naples* for the space of 103. years serv'd the Majesty of this House with no ill-minded gratitude and fidelity; she succor'd *Alphonso* the first with a voluntary imposition of ten Carlines upon ev'ry fire throughout the whole Kingdom for ever; they added five Carlines more to *Ferdinand* for ever, and so by degrees it mounted to 66. Carlines, which she payes to this day, and comes to three millions of gold yearly.

She serv'd the House of *Austria* afterwards with more readinesse, having supplied *Charles* the first in ten donatives with five millions, *Philip* the second with thirty in three and thirty donatives, and *Philip* the third and fourth, from the year 1628. to this day with an hundred millions and more, for which free donatives notwithstanding 'twas necessary to impose many taxes and gabels upon all edible commodities, to the end that he might compleatly satisfy his desires.

And pursuing the same affection towards her King now regnant in the year 1646. and being desirous to present him with a new donative, without having any regard to her owne forces now much infrebled, a new design was found out to put a fresh gabell upon fruits, which comprehended all sorts as well dry as green, as far as Mulberries, Grapes, Figgs, Apples, Pears, &c. depriving her of her ordinary nutriment: But making her live so seven moneths continually, she fell down at last



flat upon the ground by meer weaknesse, and then feeling her deplored estate, and of the whole Kingdome, she took a new resolution to disburden her selfe not onely of this, but of all other insupportable exactions formerly imposed, and this she did not without well-grounded reasons: For it is a clear case that there is engraven in the breasts of men by nature her selfe a detestation of slavery, and how unwillingly they put their necks into the yoke of another, specially when it becomes intolerable, when exorbitant exactions are imposed upon Subjects, whereby they are reduced to extreme fits of desperatenesse. *Ad extremum ruunt populi exitium, cum extrema onera iis imponuntur*; People run to extreme ruine, when extreme burdens are laid upon them, as *Tacitus* truly taught.

Hence it came to passe, that in the Royall City of Naples, that Masse of numberlesse peeple with their families being among other gabells much aggriev'd for that upon *fruits*, and not being able to indure it, and having made it often known unto the most excellent Lord the Duke of *Arcos* Vice-Roy of that Kingdome, by the public cries and lamentations of women and children, and the men of *Lavinaro*, and other popular quarters as he pass'd through the Market place to the devotion of the most holy Mother of *Caroline* in the Church of the Carmelites, situate along the said Market, and having petitioned him by the means of the most eminent Cardinall *Filomarino* the Archbishop, and others, to take off the said gabell; upon a Sunday as his Excellency went to the said Church he heard a great buzz among the peeple, and little lesse then threatnings, presages of the following commotions which succeeded afterwards, and promising to take quite off the said gabell, he returned with such apprehensions of fear into the Palace, that he not onely went no more to the



the *Carmine*; but he wold not suffer the most solemne Feast of *S. John Baptist* to be celebrated, which was us'd to be yeerly in Naples, and this was done of purpose for preventing such an infinite crue of people should not assemble in one place.

In the interim the peeple much grumbling and muttering that the promised grace was delayed, put fire one night to a baracca of powder in the Market place where the said gabell was exacted, which was afterwards repair'd when this had twice happen'd.

There wanted not from day to day most pungent and bitter investives full of popular grievances, and of fiery protests against the public Officers, fixed up in the most public places of the City.

This boldnesse increased afterwards, and with this boldnesse and envie upon the report that was had of the good succeſs the revolutions of *Palermo*, and a good part of *Sicilie*, *Messina* excepted, had for their grievances by force of Arms from the most excellent Lord the Marquis of *Velex* Vice-Roy of that Kingdome, who took off, or moderated most gabells, and gave afterwards a general pardon for all excellies, as for opening of prisons, murthers, thefts, arming in the Country, and all other offences, &c. The tenor whereof was as followeth :

### *The first Ban, or Act of Grace in Sicilie.*

**H**IS Excellency in relation to the royall Patrimony by this present Act to be alwayes in force, doth take off, & abolish to perpetuity the gabell of meal, wine, oyle, flesh, & cheese throughout all this City and Territory of *Palermo* for ever, and that the Consulls for the Master-ships are to

to have two popular *Fueros* to perpetuity from this day forward, for the service of the people. In Palermo this 21. of May, 1647.

*The Marquis of Velez,*

*Subscribed by all the Ministers of the Patrimony,  
as also by the Civill and Criminal Court, and  
by the Master-Notary of the Kingdom.*

*The second Ban in Sicilie.*

**B**Ecause that this night the prisons of the *Vicaria* were broken open, and the prisoners made to goe out that were found therein, and his Excellency knowing the said prisoners to be faultless, by this present Ban he pardoneth all and every one of the said prisoners: and likewise his Excellency doth acquit and pardon them who were found left in the said prisons, and did not go out; moreover his Excellency doth give grace and pardon *Sub verbo & fide Regia*, by royall Word and Faith, to all the said prisoners, as well for the Delinquency of flight, as for all other Delinquencies for which they were imprison'd. In Palermo this 21. of May, 1647.

*The Marquis de los Velez.*

*Don Lívó Pente President of Justice.*

The people of Naples being thus allur'd and incouraged by the example of the neighbour Kingdom, grew very envious to attain the same freedom, saying, And what are we lesse then *Palermo*? is it not our people peradventure if they unite, more formidable and warlike?

like? Have not we more reason far, being more burden'd and oppress'd? On, on to Armes, time is precious, 'tis no good to delay the enterprize, &c. These, and like complaints made in divers Conventicles became now public: Whereupon the Lord Vice-Roy in high wisdom being very desirous to prevent mischiefs, caus'd the six Quarters or Precincts of the City to meet often-times, viz. The fifth part of the Gentry, and the sixth of the people, that by all meanes there might be wayes found out to take off that gabel or tax upon *Fruits*. Which designe though 'twas pleasing to all for the satisfaction of the people, yet because it was prejudiciall to some of the Farmers, there were secret wayes found to hinder the happy effect of the said business, but they went about to dissuade the Vice-King from the accomplishment of his promise made to the people, and either to please him, or for their owne private interest (which is more probable) they represented unto him, that a few poore Tatterdimalians had made all that noise: Therefore they induc'd him to reparaire the Toll house for fruit that was burnt, which he did, but with a purpose to take it quite off, or find some temperate way to satisfie the discontented people on the one side, and the Napolitans, Nobles, Gentry and Merchants on the other side, who had advanc'd upon the said gabel above six hundred thousand Crownes, upon the account of the Capital million, and eighty five thousand Crownes of annuall rent.

This way of temper was buzz'd abroad to be some new Tax that was to be put upon Corn and Wine; whereunto th'inraged people replyed, and protested that they wold never give way thereunto, but they reiterated their instances to have the said gabel upon Fruits to be quite taken off, and not to put any other in compensation of it.

As

As matters were thus perplex'd, behold, an occasion did suddenly present it selfe in an instant, the 7, of July, 1647. which made way to the totall execution of the desired purpose, as it shall be clearly declared very punctually from day to day, and that with as much fidelity and truth, as any pen can possibly promise upon this subject.



Sunday the 7. of July, 1647.

*The first Day.*

A Young man about twenty four years old hapen'd to be in a corner of the great Market place at Naples, a spritefull man, and pleasant, of a middle stature, black-ey'd, rather lean than fat, having a small tuft of haire; he wore linnen slops, a blew waistcoat, and went barefoot, with a Mariners cap, but he was of a good countenance, stout and lively as could be, as the effects will shew. His profession was to angle for little fish with a cane, hook and line, as also to buy fish, and to carry and retail them to som that dwelt in his quarter, and such men are called in Naples *Pesceventoli*. His name was *Tomaso Anello* of Amalfi, but vulgarly call'd *Masaniello* by contraction. This man dwelt in the Market place, and under the window of his house there were the Armes and name of *Charles* the fifth, very anient, towards the left side of a fountain hard by, which might be attributed to a mysterious presage that he should renew, and set afoot, as he himself wold say often very plea-

pleasantly, the privileges which that unconquer'd Monarque granted to the City & People of Naples. Besides there's a true observation, and 'tis about a hundred yeeres since, just in the year 1547. but in the moneth of May, as *John Antonio* relates in the History of Naples, when there was another commotion in the government of Don *Pero de Toledo*, by reason of the Tribunal of the holy Inquisition which *Philip* the second wold have introduced; Another *Masaniello*, a Sorrentine and Bandito Captain was chief of that Tumult. But although the Nobility was then joyn'd with the people, that sublevation was not very hurtfull, nor lasted any long time. And if such an union had now been, so much ruine had not happen'd to King or people; for what greater contagion can there be to a City then a disunion 'twixt her inhabitants? What destroy'd Carthage? the two Factions of *Barbiniani* and *Hanoniani*: What maintain'd war in France for 60. yeers, but the dissension of the House of Burgundy and Orleans? What brought so much desolation to England, and caused seven fearfull battells, wherein 80. Princes of the illustrious blood were slain, but the faction of the Houses of Lancaster and York? And what ranvers'd and confounded the tranquillity of the Florentine Republic but the faction of the *Bianchi* and *Neri*? In summe, the same that a Fever is to a naturall body, the same is disunion in a City or Kingdome. A City is a ship, and divisions are the leaks, through which, while the Mariners fight one with the other, the water enters and drownes all: The wise Pilot who steers ought to stop those leaks, and make up the breaches of division, and reserve himselfe without trusting any other for the helm, and specially not to place there any capricious heads, or factious spirits; But above all things to be sure to keep himself still Lord and Patron of the vessell.

This

This *Masaniello* out of a kind of naturall craft having observed the murmurings up and down the City, took hold of the following occasion.

One day (which was some four days before the most holy feast of *Corpus Domini*) he went very angry towards his house, and passing by a Church where the famous Bandito *Perrone* had fled for reluge with a companion of his, being ask'd by these, what ayl'd him? he answered in great chollar, I will be bound to be hang'd, but I will right this City; they laugh'd at his words, saying, a proper Squire to right the City of Naples, *Masaniello* replied, Do not laugh, I swear by God, if I had two or three of my humor, you should see what I could do: What wold you do? (said they) he answered, Will you joyne with me? why not? answered they; give me then your faith, replied *Masaniello*, and you shall see what we have to doe, so they having plighted their faith unto him, he departed.

A little after he fell into a great choller, because his fish was taken from him by som of the Court, because he had not payed the gabell, he thought then to make use of the occasion of the murmurings the peeple had then for the Gabell upon Fruit, and being departed from *Perrone* he went up and downe the fruit-shops that were in that quarter, advising them that the next day they should come all united to the Market, with a resolution to tell the Country-Fruiterers that they wold buy no more gabell'd fruit.

In the interim that this noise diffus'd it selfe up and down the shops, the *Elect* of the Peeple *Andrea Anasterio* being chosen that very day, betook himselfe to the Market place where the fruits were distributed to the shop-keepers, they cryed out they wold buy no gabell'd fruit; the *Elect* perswaded that at that time  
time

the Gabell should be payed, and it should speedily be taken off, and so the tumult ceased for that time. *Masaniello* seeing nothing was don then, he went up and down those quarters, crying, *avant Gabel, avant Gabel*, for which some laugh'd at him, but others considered well of his words.

Moreover, about this time a great number of boyes being gathered together in the Market place, he told them, say as I do, Two Torneſes, to wit a Baiocco for a measure of Oyl, six and thirty ounces the loaf of Bread, two and twenty the pound of Cheese, six granas for Beef, six granas for Pulse, nine granas for Veale, four granas the Greek, two granas the pinte of Wine; these words he made them repeat divers times, and being taught, and bearing them in memory, they cried them up and downe all the City, and in the face of the Vice-Roy, for then there was paid for every thing as *Masaniello* had taught the children. Besides, he gave them another lesson, which was this, *Viva Dio, viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Papa, viva il Re di Spagna, e la Grassa, e muoia, muoia il mal governo*. Let God live, let the Lady of *Carmine* live, let the Pope live, let the King of Spain and Plenty live, and let the ill Government die, let the ill Government die. This and such like Doctrines being taught by *Masaniello* to his Schollers, and cried up and down, caused much laughter and jecring at the Master, they held him to be mad and foolish, but he told them, yee laugh at me now, but you shall see shortly what *Masaniello* can do, let me alone, if I do not free you from so many slaveries, let me be held infamous for ever, which words increased their laughter the more. But he not caring for that, tended his business, whereupon he inrolled such a number of those boyes 'twixt seventeen and sixteen yeers old, that they came to be five hundred, and



at last two thousand, insomuch that he could not only make a Company, but whole Regiments : He thus prepar'd them against the great feast of our Lady of *Caroline* which was neer, of which *Militia* he made himself General, giving every one of them in their hands a little weak cane.

The seventh day of July being come, which was a Sunday, upon which day the Festivall of our *Lady of Grace* was us'd to be in a Chappell hardby, and commonly the feast was made by all the boyes and common people about the Market, with the meaner sort of the dwellers in the neighboring quarters, they erected there according to custome a castle of wood, which was to be battered with sticks and fruit, upon this occasion there assembled there abundance of people of the meaner sort, and although the hour was com that fruits were us'd to be brought to the Market to pay gabell, and the boyes us'd to be there to gather such fruit that fell upon the streets; but it chanced there came no fruit at all, because the shop-keepers had mutined, and agreed not to buy any fruit, of purpose not to pay the gabell, as they were used to do, telling the Fruiterers, that they should pay the gabell if they wold, for the Shop-keepers wold pay none; this seeming very strange, they came from words to blowes with the Shop-keepers: And in regard of this difference there was no fruit then in the Market which were fresh, but a few of the day before; A tumult did arise among the people, which being told the Lord *Zufia Grassiero* Regent of the city, he ordered the forenamed *Anacletio* the Elect of the people, that he should apply himselfe to remedy that commotion, which he attempted to do, but all in vain, in regard of the first and obstinate quarrell that was 'twixt the Fruiterers, and the retailing Shop-keepers; wherefor the Elect, not to displease the people and Shop-keepers,



keepers, gave sentence against the Fruiterers, as For-  
reners, (most part of whom were of the City of Poz-  
zuolo) reviling them with words, and threatening to  
bassinado them, and have them condemned to the  
Gallies.

Among those of Pozzuolo there was a Cosen of  
*Masaniello's*, who, according to the instructions given  
him, began more then any to incite the people, who  
seeing that he could sell his fruit but at a low price, and  
after he had payed the Gabell, there was scarce left as  
much as would pay for the Barque and quit cost, he  
flew into such a rage, that throwing two great Baskets  
upon the ground, he cried out, *God gives plenty and the  
ill Government a dearth;* therefore I care not a straw for  
this fruit, let every one take of it. The boies eagerly  
ran to gather and eat the fruit. *Masaniello*, all this  
falling out according to his expectation, rush'd in a-  
mong them, crying out, *Without Gabel, Without Ga-  
bel.* But *Anaclerio* threatening him with whipping and  
the Gallies, not only the Fruiterers, but all the people  
threw Figs, Apples, and other fruits in great fury into  
his face. But this seeming but little to *Masaniello*, he hit  
him upon the brest with a stone, and encouraged his  
Militia of boyes to do as he did, which they did: But  
*Anaclerio* breaking through the crowd in a Coach, made  
halt to the Church of Carmine, where finding a felluca,  
he imbark'd himself therein, and so got towards the  
Palace, otherwise he had been torn in pieces, or stoned to  
death by the boies.

Upon this successe the people flocking in greater  
number as well in the said Market-place as else-where,  
they began to exclaim aloud against those intolerable  
grievances under which they groan'd; so a mighty ru-  
mor ran up and down the streets, protesting to pay  
no more gabell, and crying out, *Let the King of Spain  
live,*

itoe, but let the ill Government die: The fury still increasing, Masaniello being follow'd by an infinite company of boyes and all sorts of loose people, som with Sticks, others with Pikes and Partizans taken from the Tower of the Carmine, he leap'd up upon the highest Table which was among the Fruiterers, and with a loud voice cryed, Be merry dear companions and brothers, give God thanks, and to the glorious Virgin of Carmine, that the hour of our redemption draws near; this poor bare-footed fellow as another Moses, who freed the Israelites from Pharaohs Rod, shall in that manner redeem you of all Gabels, from the first time that they were ever imposed: A Fisherman, who was Peter reduc'd with his voice from Satans slavery to the liberty of Christ Rome herself, and with Rome a World: Now, another Fisherman, who is Masaniello, shal release Naples, and with Naples a whole Kingdome, from the tyranny of Gabels. From henceforth ye shal shake from off your necks the intolerable yoke of so many grievances, which have deprest'd you hitherto: Nor to effect this do I care a rush to be torn in pieces, and to be drag'd up and down the gutters of Naples: Let all the blood in my body spin out of these veins, let this head skip from my shoulders by a fatal steel, and be perch'd up in this Market upon a pole, yet I shall die contented and glorious, it wil be triumph and honor unto me, to think that my blood and life perishe in so glorious a conquest.

Masaniello repeating often these and such like words, inflam'd marvellously the minds of the people, who were dispos'd in their hearts to cooperate with him to this effect, and to begin the work there was fire put to the house that was next the Toll-house for fruit, both which were burnt to the very ground with all the books and accounts, with divers of the Farmers of the Customers goods who were there put up.

This

This being don, the common people increas'd in such numbers up and down the streets, that every one did shut up his shop, every one being astonish'd at such a sudden garboyle, seeming rather to dream of such a one then see it; Whereupon many thousand people uniting themselves went to other quarters of the City, where all the Gabell houses were, as those of fruit, of Corn, of Fleth, of Fish, of Salt, Wine, Oil, Cheese, Silk, and all other either edible, or wearable commodities, and spared not one of them, but taking out of them all the writings and books of entrance or issues appertaining to the said Gabell; as also all the furniture as well of the Farmers as others, and all things that were there in pawn, or otherwise, as Hangings, Chairs, Arms, great quantities of moneys with other rich moveables, all was hurled into a great fire of straw; Benches, Forms, Sedans, with other stuff were burn'd all to ashes upon the streets: In which actions one thing was very considerable, that in plundering those household-stuffs and moneys, not one durst meddle with the least piece of any thing, because all shold be dedicated to the fire, being the quintessence as it was said, of their blood, therefore they wold not have a jot of any thing preserved from the fury of the fire. The people taking hereby more and more boldnesse and courage because they found no resistance or obstacle, and the number still encreasing to the number of about 10000. They made towards the Palace of the Viceroy, many of them holding upon the tops of staves and pikes, loafs of bread, which was then sold very dear, scarce weighing 22. Ounces: The cry still continued more louder then ever, *Let the King of Spain live, and let the ill Government perish.*

So the first Militia of Masaniello consisting of 2000. boies, marched on, every one lifting up his cane and

tying a clout of black cloth on the top, went along the streets and cryed out with dolorous and loud voices, which mov'd many to tendernesse and tears. *Have compassion upon those poor souls in Purgatory, who not being able to endure the grievous burden of so many grievances, seek how they may escape away: O brothers cooperate with us! O sisters help so just so necessary an enterprize, and so profitable for ev'ry body;* In such dolefull tones going on from one street to the other, they came at last to S. James his Prison, where freeing all the Prisoners, they admitted them to their society.

But being com before the Palace and under the window of the Viceroy, they began to cry out amain, that they wold not be freed of the fruit-gabell only, but of all other, specially that of corn. Hereupon the Viceroy came out into the Balcone, and told them that the said Gabell shold be abolish'd, and part of the corn Gabell also: but the people bawl'd still that they wold not be releev'd in part, they wold have the whole taken off, yet they cryed out, *may the King of Spain live, and the ill Government die:* And a good number of them thinking to go up the stairs of the Palace to notific unto the Vice-roy the rest of their grievances, his Excellency commanded the German and Spanish gard that they should not stir, but suffer them to passe and repasse freely: neverthelesse the Viceroy being not altogether obey'd, because he was not heard by them, som resistance was made by the souldiers, but the people with canes, and clubs only (a thing incredible to believe) and with huge cries made their entrance, demanding audience of the Viceroy, but he was got away; and they did so revile and affront the Dutch and Spanish gard who were at the gate, that they abandon'd their posts, and took a fair pair of heels to their quarters: Thereupon the people entred the Palace, and being com to the

Hall

Hall-door though shut, they burst it open, entring there without any rub, then they would have entred into the great Chamber, but a gard of Dutch and Halbardeers were there, as also some Spaniards, who did what they could to resist their entrance, but all in vaine, because the peeple still thrusting on they were constrained to yeeld their halberds and other weapons; then going on at leasure, they found easie entrance into all the rest of the rooms, untill they came to the last chamber where the Viceroy was hid in a closet, and though they found the door doubly bolted, yet by force of halberds and other instruments they forc'd their passage, and the Viceroy hardly escap'd killing, but the Duke di Castel di Sangro Don Ferrant Carraciolo convey'd him away, and so sav'd him from that mortall blow which was intended. The Viceroy with a few Gentlemen that were about him, finding they were not secure there, thought good to retire into the Castle, where the Dutchesse of Arcos had with drawne her self a little before with her Ladies, children, and kindred, but understanding at that houre that the Ladies had taken up the draw-bridge, the Viceroy took a resolution to flie into the next Church dedicated to St. Lewis, where there was a Friery of Saint Francisco de Paola, but he wold first spie out of a window where the grosse of the peeple was, to let them know that he was willing to give them content, dispersing little scedules up and down to that purpose sign'd by himself, and seal'd with the Kings Seal, wherein he absolutely took off the gabell of fruit, and part of that of corne; But the peeple being not satisfied hereat, they made signs with their hands, and cried aloud that he would come down and speak with them face to face; hereupon the Viceroy went unto them to take off all ombrages of distrust.

In the mean time that part of the peeple which

remain'd in the Palace ran up and down with much fury, they sack'd the chambers every where, putting fire to Sedans, Balcones, Tables, Traveffes, Windows, Scrines, and every thing they found, yet they wold not meddle (which was a thing to be wondred at in the middle of such a fury) with the quarter of the most eminent Cardinall *Trivultio*, who dwelt in the same Palace.

The Vice-Roy being come downe to the rabble rout, procured to put himself in a coach with two horses, and to secure himselfe within the said *S. Lewis* church, and he was no sooner got into the coach, but many of the peeple spying him, they stayed the coach, and opening it with two naked swords in hand, they threatned him unlesse he would take off the Gabels, he promis'd he wold if they wold be quiet, but this wold not serve the turne unlesse he came out of the coach and slew himself to the peeple, which he did, and then some respect was showne him, and some kiss'd his hands, and upon their knees cried out, *most excellent Sir, for the love of God disburden us once of these Gabels, les us have no more slavery, let us breath.* His Excellence having confirmed unto them their request, was devising how to get from out of their hands, for although he was honor'd by many, yet he held himself not secure in such a confused multitude; Therefore to divert the peeple, he threw among them som hundreds of Zecchins of gold which he carried about him for that purpose: this took good effect, though many cried out aloud, we have no need to be relieved with a little money, but to be freed from the Gabell, but while most of them were greedy to take up the gold, his Excellence got safe and sound into the said Church, where he caused all the doors to be shut, and of the Monastery also.

The peeple perceiving this, and being much distressed

dained that the Vice-roy had escaped from their hands; they went incontinently to the said Monastery, and the first great gate being batter'd down they thought to do so to the rest, crying out still to be released of the gabells, therefore they desired his Excellence wold consign them a paper in writing under his hand and seal, wherein he should promise so to do: And because the people should not passe further to do violence to the Monastery, notwithstanding that they still increased, he looked on them from a window, and desired them to be quiet, for he was disposed and ready to content them; but because the incredulous multitude had a conceit still fixed in them that they should be deluded, they went still on to batter down the other gate wherby they immediately entred the Monastery. While businesse was carryed thus, the most eminent Bishop *Filomario*, who being very zealous in his pastorall charge shewed often to his Excellence for the service of God and his Church, endeavoured to appease the people, for the avoiding of those irrecoverable losses which by his high wisdom and perspicacious wit he saw hanging over the City: Hereupon he made a sign unto them with his hand, that they wold be quiet; but they replying, that they wold have the instrument for release of the gabells from the Vice-Roy, specially those upon corn and fruits, his Eminence answered them, that he wold make it his care to obtain it, and so going out of his coach, he went in person to the second gate of the Monastery, to hinder the pulling of it down by the furious rabble, and he had his intent, for out of the great reverence they bore to their Archbishop, the fury ceased; but still they prayed that the gabells might be abolished; the Bishop promised to bring them the Instrument signed and sealed, but lest if he parted from among the people the fury wold recommence, he sent to that purpose to the

Vice-



Vice-Roy being not able to com himselfe to mingle speech with him, that he would send him the said Instrument, which he did, desiring him to deliver it with his own hands to the people: The Bishop having receiv'd the said written Instrument, coach'd himself, and shew'd it to all the peeple, which he drew after him all along Toledo street, ev'ry one being greedy to know what it contain'd: but what? The said written Instrument was no sooner read with a loud voice by the Bishop, but the peeple cried out againe that they were cheated, for that Instrument contain'd only the taking off the fruit-gabel, and seven Carlines upon wheat, but they would have divers other gabells to be abolished: The Bishop having deliver'd that written Instrument to the *Capo del popolo*, to the chief of the peeple, retir'd to the Palace peaceably.

Thereupon the peeple ran to the great Market-place to give notice of the said Bill to the rest who were met there more in number then they; and finding that this was but satisfaction in part, it was necessary for the common defence of the *faithfull peeple of Naples*, to inroll some armed men to procure a totall discharge of gabells: And many returning to the Palace, thousands of men and boyes, they would have againe have attempted an entrance into the Church and Monastery of *St. Lewis*, and being resolv'd to burst open the doors of that part, where divers Lords and Ladies were, the Spanish Souldiers oppos'd them, and in particular one very valerous Captaine entertain'd the rabble with his Sword, and the Souldiers with their Musquets till divers of them were kill'd, but in the mean while the Ladies had time to retire into the Friers cells, and the Vice Roy by the help of the Abbot of the Convent seal'd the walls till he came to *pizzo fulcane* into the Monastery of Jesuits, whence putting himself in an old Sedan



Sedan carryed by Spaniards, he transfer'd himself to the Castle of *St. Elmo*.

Thereupon it being known for certain that the Vice-Roy was gone from the Monastery, the people returning to the Palace resolv'd to disarm all the Spaniards who were in gard, but they deliver'd them drums and half pikes, and all other instruments, their Swords and Muskets excepted; They went to all the other Courts guards dispers'd up and down the City; disarming all whom they met withall; Then went they to the Suburbs of *Chiagia* to the Palace of *Don Tiberio de Caraffa* Prince of *Bisignano* who was Field-Master, and Colonell Generall of the Battalion of Naples, desiring that great Cavalier, who by his innated benignity had made himself belov'd of all, and to be adored also by all Naples, they desir'd that he wold be pleas'd to be their Defender, and intercessor 'twixt them and the Vice-Roy for a torall extinguishment of the Gabells, according to the favourable privileges granted them, specially by *Charles* the fifth; As they were expecting the Prince of *Bisignano*, som of them going to the place where they exacted the Gabell of fruit at *Chaggia*; they put fire to the house, and burnt every thing that was in't as they had don in other places: And the rabble still augmenting in that most populous suburb, they divided themselves into two Squadrons, or rather into two Armies: The lesser sort of boyes did put in the middle the forcsaid Prince who was a horseback, and desiring them to be orderly, he sayed, let's go to take off the Gabells, being conducted by the palace and so along the Castle, and thence through all the popular places till they came to the great Market: The Prince seeing there the people wonderfully increas'd to above fifty thousand persons, he endeavour'd to quiet them; and to do this  
the

the more conveniently, he went to the Church of the most holy Lady of Carmine, which is situate in that place; and being got up in a high place, with a crucifix in his hands, he prayed, exhorted, and conjured the people for the love of God, and of the most blessed Virgin his Divota, to be quiet a while, promising them by Oath to obtain from the Viceroy what they desired. But finding that all this wold do no good, he entertain'd himself a while in that Market, to have the more opportunity to negotiate with the cape leaders of the people, and to perswade them to a good accord, assuring that he wold make it his own task to procure them complet satisfaction. In the mean time many other new recruits of people coming from other parts of the City, they went to break open the prison of *Santa Maria d' Agnone*, and of *S. Archangelo*, whose gards not being able to resist, were necessitated to yeeld and flie for it; the Gates being thrown into the midst of the streets, they made all prisoners go out, burning and turning to ashes all the books and processees of prisoners which were found in the Offices. The same they did in the Prisons for the arts of Wool and Silk, and divers other, as that of the Archbishops, the Nunciatura, and of the great Court of the Vicaria, to which two last they sayed to bear reverence as to royall Prisons, and because they had been in times pass'd Kings Palaces; the sayed Prince being their protector, and being com neer those Prisons, 'twas feared they wold do som mischief; but the Warders had time enough to fortifie and strengthen their Gates, besides som being earnest for it, were dissuaded by the Prince of *Bisignano*, that setting them at liberty being all Foreners, Murtherers and Theeves, they wold draw upon themselves great inconveniences.

They steered their course towards the Dogana or toll-

roll-house for corn, with faggots on their backs, and fire and pitch in their hands, and the gates being wrenched, the sayed Prince being not able to take them off, though he laboured earnestly, they entred there with such a fury, that they put fire on all sides; nor were they satisfied till they saw all not onely burnt, but reduced to ashes; as much corn, with great store of household-stuff, and much money, which the Ministers of the Dogana had in bank, being either their own, or *in deposito*, or pawned, all was consumed in the flames.

This sacrifice being performed, they went up to the piazza of S. Laurence Church, the Prince not leaving their company all the while, in regard of the violent desire he had by degrees to quiet and overcome them; but being come thither, and entred through the Church into the Cloysters to go up to the steeple Tower to sound the great bell, that all men should put themselves in arms: The entrance was at first denied them by some who had fled thither for sanctuary, who feared they had come to find them out, but two of them were presently killed. Now, some of the people began to apprehend divers fears; but there was among them a Sicilian, who (as a person of good credit affirms that was there present) appeared to be rather a devill in humane shape, and one of the greatest Furies that Hell could have: 'Tis incredible with what boldnesse and with what order this fellow animated all to battail, he reproached them of their fears; he jeered their cowardize, he called them Cravens, Geese, Hens, and poor spirited men; truly, the body and tongue of that wretch seemed to be possessed by a whole Legion of Devils: but the justice of heaven found him out, for he was killed from the said Tower by a Musket bullet in the forehead.

The said Prince finding himself weary after so many

ny hours, and after so much mischief don to the City, and being weak in regard of an infirmity which he had, and grown fainty by reason of the heat of the season, and half choak'd by the swarms of the common rabble about him, and casting about how to disingage himself from the Labyrinth of that popular tumult, by a wise stratagem he distributed the said people into diverse quarters of the City, with strict prohibition that they shold not sack nor assault any ones house: And his plot took, for being thus divided; he might retire afterwards when he pleas'd to a Kins-mans house of his hard by, whence having refresh'd his spirits a while there, he betook himself about the evening in a close Sedan into Castelnouvo, blessing God that he found himself free from the tempestuous gulf of that implacable people.

The report after ward being disperfed abroad of the retirement of the Prince *Bisignano*, and the people finding themselves without a head, cryed out for their leader and conductor *Masaniello*, who accepting of that charge, began more then ever by sound of Drum to suscite the people through all the City and Suburbs: But for the evident danger of the infinite hurt that was like to ensue, specially the day beginning already to darken, and night to approach, 'twas thought fitting that som religious men shold go out in procession through the City, not onely to appease the unbridled people, but to implore divine help: The first were the most reverend Fathers the Teatins, out of two of those six Churches they have in the City, viz. From *S. Paul* and *S. Apostles*, there being a hundred in every one of those to passe thorough Toledo street, and so before the Palace of *S. Lewis* Church, wherein the most pure Milk of the blessed Virgin is kept; and the other passing through other Streets to the Piazza of the great Market, went in to make long Prayers in the Church

*del Carmine*, and then retir'd, which offices of the holy Church was much acknowledged by the Viceroy, who sent effectual relation therof to the *Conte d'Ognate* then Catholic Ambassador in the Court of Rome.

The Vice-Roy and the whole Nobility doubting that the rabble of the people which elsewhere were increasing in great numbers, should goe to *St. Laurence Church*, and seize upon divers things which belong to the city, and among the rest of sixteen pieces of Ordnance, and other Armes kept in the Tower of that Church, besides the sounding of the great bell to armes, which hangs in the steeple of that Church, and which useth to ring upon such occasion, therefore there were sent thither some companies of Spaniards well arm'd, as also others for the gard of the said Church and cloyster of *S. Laurence*.

At two a clock after midnight, the Vice-King, accompanied with much soldiery, remov'd himself from *St. Elmos* castle to *Castelnuovo*, which sticks to the Royall Palace, there being a bridge to passe between, there went also thither Cardinall *Trivulzio*, with many Officers and Cavaliers; and although it seem'd high time for them to think of chastising the Rebels, yet the Viceroy, like a wise Prince, put back his thoughts to satiate the hungry people with bread: Whereupon he caus'd most even Orders to be publish'd that night, and to be perform'd the next Munday, That bread should be at 33. ounces, 4 grains, whereas before 'twas scarce 24. ounces; That the gabell of fruit should be absolutely taken off: He ordered notwithstanding, That considerable gards should be put about the castle. The people did not flag a whit in their former fury that night, but caus'd the Bel of our Lady of *Carmine* to ring out thrice for arming, and consequently great companies flocking together, they divided themselves into divers quarters: Some

Som went out to put fire to all the out-houses of *Naples*, where the Gabells were exacted, with Drums beating before them; Others staying behind to prepare armes for the day following, they gave themselves over to plunder the shops for Swords and Muskets, for Bullet, Fire and Match: Others went among the Merchants and Lauciens, who without any resistance furnish't them with all sorts of Armes: And because one Master of a shop wold foolishly have made opposition with noise and threats, and which was worse, by discharging a Morter piece out of a window, which kill'd one of them, they were kindled with such high disdain and fury, that putting fire to his house, wherein there were divers barrells of powder, did not only fly up into the aire it self, but carried with it eighty seven persons besides, and forty four were hurt: To prevent such a disorder som other time, his Excellency commanded, That all the powder in other places through the Ciry should be wetted: So the unbridled people passing every where with such an imperious authority through the streets, began to put an Army in order, and provide all things necessary for it.



Munday, July 8. 1647.

*The second day.*

**T**He vigilant and great preparations that the night before the peeple had generally made, caus'd, that although the day was not yet growne clear, and that the glorious

glorious Sun was not torn out of the womb of the vermilian morn, yet up and down the City nothing was heard but drums and Trumpets, and Clashing of Arms, nothing then but Colours displayed, choise Soldiers, furnished Swords, cock'd Muschers, Archibuzes, Lances, Targets, and that which was of more terror and astonishment, besides the Citizens themselves, the Country swains appear'd from the Villages about with Plowshares, Pitchforks, and Shovels, and rang'd themselves in a military way for common defence to plow glebs of flesh, and water them with blood. In fine, the women were seen in great numbers arm'd with fire-shovels, and iron Toongs, with Spits and Broaches, and their children with little staves and canes, encouraged the young men to battail: Now let it be considered what such an infinity of Citizens, all arm'd, could do, who being inspired as it were with blood in their eyes, cryed out, *Let the King live, let the King our Lord live, let the ill Government dye, Out Gabels, out Gabels, Let the Dogs dye, who being transform'd to Wolves, have devour'd the flesh of innocent Lambs: Let them vomit the blood they have suck'd into the cinders of their burnt wealth, the domestic and insatiable Leeches of the City: Let their Wasps fly away, which have hitherto suck'd the sweet honey of the Bees.*

With such, and such like cries proceeding from the bottom of their breasts, so that they sounded the very ayre, and were enough to soften the hardest Marble, draw tears from the very Pummies, and sighs from Lee, they did animate one another, they reinforce'd the streets, guarded the passages, they did unbowel themselves to provide furniture for the Wars Honor, Blood and Amazement reign'd in every corner, the Keyes were consign'd from us to Mars, Books were neglected, Studies were abandoned, the Bar was solitary, the Courts



were silent; the Ecclesiastiques sing *Lachrymæ*, the Law was quiet, Patronages were despiz'd, Advocates were dumb, the Judges were idle, Tribunals were shut up, the Assenaths were onely open, the Pikes had got the better of the Pen, force of wit, boldnesse of wisdom, the hand of the young, Armes of the Gown. The whole City did burn, and was inflam'd with martiall fury; Amongst which places there rag'd with most implacable and warlike heat, being fullest of people the places about the great Market, about *Trinaria*, *Porta Nuova*, *Sancta*, *Sellaria*, the Play of the Elmy preparing form'd Squadrons with fire works: Order was given to all the other Precincts of Naples, which are 36. in number, to arm in like manner, under pain of an irreassible burning down of their houses, which was punctually perform'd: And there being want of powder, they went to a house where som was sold to buy som, the sellers refusing to sell any without Order from the Vice Roy, they rag'd with such a fury, that throwing fir'd matchos into that house, they blew up the powder into the ayr, and within above 600. Inhabitants, who were afterwards numbred, in regard their bodies remain'd many dayes unburied. This suddens happen'd at *Porta della Gatta del mulo picciolo*, and it caus'd such an Earthquake, and so fierce a one, through all the City, that 'twas like that terrible shake which divers weeks before that great Galeon made, which was burne, being not knowne to this day whether 'twas by chance, or pure malice, in the very Port of Naples. But they were not a whit disheartened at this disaster, but going to the Kings powder house out of the City, towards *Capile Chino*, in greater numbers then before, they went about to seiz upon that Magazin of powder, had they not been prevented by the Labourers, who had put the said powder in water for hindrance of



the like mischance that happen'd in the *Port della Calce*.

While the people made all these preparations the Viceroy was not wanting by his wonted prudence to acquit himself exactly of his duty, although he was retir'd into *Castel nuovo* with Spaniards, dispers'd up and down for guards all along that Castle, and in *St. Francisco Xaverio's* street to the number of 400. He shut up in the Royal Palace for his guard 1000. *Almades*, and at the gates 800. Spaniards, with 1000. *Italians*. He sent'd all *Pizzofalcone*, which lieth above the Palace, and all the neighbouring streets with good Fortifications, making Ramparts of faggots, and raising other Trenches of earth about the gate of the old and new Palace, and at the end of the street looking towards the said Palace. He commanded a great Peece of Ordnance to be put at the end of every street towards the *Santa Spirito*, the *father Dominicus*, and the *Father Minimo*, another against the Ceils of the Palace, another upon the ascent of *Santa Lucia*, and two before the great gate towards the middle of the new Palace. And because the people knew the came a new Regiment of Germans from *Pozzolo* by Order of the Viceroy, they went to meet them, and kill'd part who made resistance, and the rest who willingly render'd themselves were made prisoners, all bound and lead into the City: The like was don to two Companies of *Italians*, but by order of *Masaniello* they were releas'd, and arm'd for the defence of the City, and he sent the Germans to the Viceroy, into the Castle all laden with bread, fresh and salt meats, cheese and wine, with other comodities; and 'twas a pretty sight to behold, that people go along the street dancing with meat in their hands, and bottles at their mouths, making mows all along.

It happen'd upon Munday morning, that the Spanish guard, for some insolencies they had receav'd, and threaten'd

son'd two mean fellows, and the people fearing they should be executed; they rise up in such a manner, that by Archibuz and Muschet shots hurting many, and killing som of the said gard, they threatned, with howlings, and unusuall schriches; to tear in peeces all Spaniards which were in Naples, if those prisoners were not delivered them: wherefore to avoid such an inconvenience which certainly had hapn'd; they were yeelded up safe, sound and free.

That morning bread of a very handsome fashion and of unusuall weight, was sold; insomuch that whereas before a loaf of bread was but little more then 22. ounces, 'twas now 33. ounces more, in all 33. Therefore one may well conjecture what joy the people conceav'd at that: All people both men women and children, Citizens and strangers, went crying up and down the streets; *Let the King of Spain live, let the most faithfull people of Naples live, let Grassa live, and let the ill Government dye.*

It seem'd expedient for the Viceroy, being retir'd as was said before into the Castle, *nuovo* to dispatch that Munday morning, by som Lords of the Collateral Councely and others of the Council of State, a Note unto *Masaniello*, who was then Cape or Head of the people, wherein he granted as much as was demanded the day before, which was the taking away of all kind of Gabels: But the people wold not be satisfied with this, but sent to tell him, that they wold have further contentment, viz. a Restitution of the priviledge granted them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Frederic*, and by the Emperour *Charles* the fift, all which by public Act, the Viceroy, the Collateral, and Council of State, with all the Nobility should oblige themselves to observe.

They wold that the Votes of the Gentlemen of the *Piazza* should equal them of the people: That the people should

should nominate the chief Clark of the Market of Grassano of the City, all which was promis'd; and meantime there was chosen by the people the Lord *Cornelio Spinola* for Grassano. It should pass for a Law, that never any new Gabells for the future should be impos'd without the intervention of the *Capo popolo*, who should be a Lord by Title, as it was anciently, when the Prince of Salerno was *Capo popolo*; That he should be nam'd by the people, and the *Elect* likewise made by the *Capistrada* to be all chosen by the people, without any dependency, or having any recourse to the Viceroy for the future.

They stuck not to demand, that the Castle of *Sant Elmo* should be put into their hands, but they proceeded not very far in that proposition.

His Excellency perceiving the Treaty of Peace to be still delayed, and the people to be so implacable, and pleasing themselves with that kind of loose living, would lend no ear to any accommodation of Peace, he judg'd it expedient to doe some favors to the Duke of *Mataloni*, and *Don Joseph Caraffa*, his brother, and make them go out, the one out of the Castle of *Sant Elmo*, the other by making him com from *Benevento*, that joining with other Lords and Knights they might go up and down the City to perswade the people to conformity and quietness, which was don, for many Lords did ride up and down the streets in divers quarters, and in particular the Prince of *Bisignano*, *Caraffa di bel nuovo*, *Il principe di Monte Sarchio* of the house of *Avalos*, the Prince di *Satriano Ravaschio*, the Duke di *Castel di Sangro* *Don Ferrante Caracciolo*, the Prince della *Rocella*, the Lord *Don Diomede Caraffa*, the Lord of *Conversano*, with other Lords, dwelling in the *Piazza* of the great Market, where there were infinite store of people: They signified unto them, that his Excellency the Viceroy was very ready to give them all satisfaction.

But they answered, That they desir'd no more, but that the Priviledges of King *Ferdinando* should be made good to the City, which was confirm'd by *Charles* the first of happy memory, who by Oath promis'd the City of *Naples*, at his Investiture to the Kingdom had from Pope *Clement* the 7. to impose no new Taxes upon City or Kingdom, as well He, as all his Successors, without the consent of the Apostolical Seat, and being so impos'd, they should be well impos'd, otherwise the City might rise up with sword in hand, without any mark of rebellion, or irreverence to the Prince, for the maintenance of her Liberties: Now in regard that most of the Gabells ever since, some few of small consequence excepted, have bin lay'd without his holiness consent, it was just that they should be all taken off, and that the people should have the Original of the said Priviledge, which was within the Archives of the City, which is in the Church of *S. Laurence*: Those Lords and Gentlemen understanding all this, they went back to *Castil nuovo* to impart all this to the Viceroy, who presently convok'd the people Collateral Counsel, with that of State, as also the sacred Counsell of *Santa Chaiara* to consult what Answer should be return'd unto the people.

In the mean time the Arch bishop, according to his accustomed vigilance and paternal zeal to spirituall peace, as also to the temporall quietness of the people committed unto him; as likewise for the Devotion and Vassalage he profess'd unto the Catholic King, to the Service of his Royal Person and State, Ordain'd That the most holy Sacrament should be openly expos'd in many Churches, to invite all comers to implore at such an exigent divine assistance. This was don nella *Capella del Tesoro*, where the Dome is, where the miraculous blood, and the holy head of *San Gennaro*, the glorious Protector  
of

of Naples, was laid out: Moreverrall orders went in for  
 lemn Processions up and down the City, as the Dominicans,  
 Franciscans, those del Carmine, the Augustines, the Friars  
 of the Penitence, Capucins, Teatins, and others who gave some general  
 edification.

That day mighty diligences were made by the people  
 who should be their Chief, that by their authority they  
 might make their addresse to the Viceroy, and obtain  
 what they desir'd; and in regard that among others  
 which rid up and down the City the Lords della Rocella  
 were of the chiefest, and in regard they also had their  
 Palaces in the great Market: Therefore they made  
 motions to the said Lords, That they would please to im-  
 ploy themselves in behalf of the people to find out the  
 foresaid Original Privilege of Charles the fifth: The  
 said Lords did promise to do so, and for the execution  
 thereof they went to Castel nuovo, accompanied by many  
 people, where his Excellency commanded them to be ad-  
 mitted, and to enter, the concourse of people remaining  
 without all the while, expecting not without much anxie-  
 ty an answer from the Viceroy.

At the same time, and to the same purpose, the Lord  
 Prior was sent for from S. Laurence, with a great train  
 of people, and the multitude was so great, as if his  
 horse had been carried in the air, out of the lively hopes  
 they had to find the said Privilege: But the Lord Prior  
 finding it would prove a difficult thing for him to find  
 it, as also to be suffer'd to enter into the Stanza of  
 S. Laurence, by a turn which he gave in a straight Street,  
 going off his horse, and feigning to withdraw himselfe  
 upon some business, he got away in the twinkling of an  
 eye, with some of his servants, by an incredible way of  
 art and velocity, retiring himself into the Church of the  
 holy Apostles among the Fathers Teatins: This admi-  
 nistred cause of extraordinary mourning and discon-  
 tent

tent to the people, who thought themselves baffled and deruded by him, who they expected should have bin their kind of Defender and Advocate, although there want not some who affirm, that the Lord Prior had brought them a kind of Paper in a sheepskin, giving out, 'twas the Original out of a mind of the great Charter of Charles the first he had to quiet them: But because when the people shew'd it to their Sarrapons and Council, and being told them that it was a counterfeit one, they fell into such a fierce disdain, that if he had not sild, that good Lord had met with death, as they write, it happen'd some hours before to the Prince of Monte Sarchio.

The Duke de Rocella in the mean while was return'd from the Castle, attended by much people, to the great Market place, where the gross of the multitude was, carrying with him a Coppy of the priviledge desir'd by the people: and because he had heard of the dangerous success the Lord Prior was like to have, he durst not say it was the very Originall, but he clearly told them it was a true and reall Coppy, the Originall not being to be had for the present. Hereupon it was receav'd at the beginning with some applause, but being read, and read again, and found imperfect, it rais'd a mighty discontentment in the hearts of the people, who cryed out they were mock'd, cozen'd and betray'd by the said Duke, as they were by the Prior, and so falling into a mortal hatred of all the Nobility, they rag'd against them, threatening them ruin and revenge, and having the said Duke della Rocella in their hands, they clapt him in prison in the *Monastery del Carmine*, by appointing a famous Banditto call'd Perrone to be his Keeper, who finding himself once chain'd in the same Church, was put at liberty by the people; but this man being an aniente friend, and a Confident of the Dukes, did labour the businesse so effectually with the people, that he obtain'd the

the Dukes freedom, obliging himself to restore him into their hands upon all demands; so the Duke having remain'd a day or two in his Palace, retir'd afterward to his Country house.

There was appointed for one of the principall Heads of the people to be about the person of *Masaniello* a Priest, by name *Julio Gampino*, an old and well temper'd man, who had been the peoples Elect during the Government of the Duke of *Ossuna*, a person well practic'd in the Affairs of the Court, and who always endeavour'd the advance of the peoples good, but he could not bring it then to pass, in regard the said Duke was revok'd to *Spain*. This man found himself at the beginning of these Tumults in the prison of *S. James*, which was open'd partly for his sake, then fore to gratifie his good wil always towards the, they exalted him to this charge; To him they added for a companion the foresaid famous *Bandito Perrone*. These 2. being joyn'd with *Masaniello* gave out a list of 60. and odd houses of such Ministers & others, who had meddled with the farming of the Gabels, or had sold, let out, advis'd, or cooperated any way in the Custom Houses of the said Gabels, having enrich'd themselves, as was given out with the blood of the people, therefore they deserv'd to be made examples to future ages, therefore their house and goods shall be burnt to the ground; which was don accordingly, as more shall be said, & with so much order, integrity, and neatness of hand, that he hazarded his life who should touch any the least thing to carry it away: Thereupon one taking but a little Towel was kill'd, another for the Crouper of a Horse had fifty lashes on the back, and diverse others for stealing but small triuall things, after they had made their confessions to their ghostly fathers, were hang'd by the public Executioner in the Market place by the Command of *Masaniello*. He was held unworthy of pity, and to be no well-wisher of



the peeples good, who commiserated the ruining or burning of any of those mens houses or goods, and who seem'd to resent it, were esteem'd no better then Complices of those public Theeves; Whereupon one man having undividedly, and by naturall compassion, only pitied the burning of the rich furniture, house and goods of the Duke of *Caruso*, calling them by chance, *poore robbe*, poor goods, as they were a burning, he had much ado to scape away through a little wicket, while the people cryed out, Where is this infamous Rogue? where is he? Let him be found out, and we will bray him in a Morter.

But to proceed more orderly in the Relation of the burnt Palaces, let it suffice to know, that the first was *Geronimo Festini*, one of the Farmers of the Corn Gabel, situat in the quarters of *Porta Nuovo*, near the houses of the Lord *Mormili*: There the people being flock'd with fagots and pitch, and getting in to the house, they threw out of the window, all kind of household stuff, as all sorts of Plates, Dishes, Stools, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Tapistries, and all sorts of Utensiles, with great store of Money, Chains and Bracelets, breaking the windows wider for that purpose; all which were brought to the Market place, and hurl'd into a great fire, where they were all burnt to cinders, with huge out-cries of the people round about, who said, *These goods are our blouds, and as these burn, so the Souls of those dogs who own them deserve to fry in hell fire.*

This first act of the fiery Tragedy being ended, they went next to the house of *Felice Basile*: This fellow at first was a poor Baker, who carried bread up and down the streets of *Naples*, but in a short time, tampering with the Gabels he became very rich, and having friends at Court; He dwelt neer the *Spirito Santo*, where the people bring met, and having plundered his Palace from top to bottom, they hurl'd out at the windows and balconies all

all the household stuff, Writings and Books, with other rich Curiosities, and there were 23. great Trunks nombred to be thrown out into the streets; and som of them being broke open, ther appear'd wondrous rich things, as cloth of gold, and Tissues, with costly Embroideries, that dazzled the eyes of the beholders; all these they took, with a Cabinet full of Perl, and other precious stones, which were all hurld into the devouring Element, without saving as much as a rag, nor durst any take up as much as a pin, unless it were to help the throwing of it into the fire.

These two burnings lasted five hours, then they pass'd to the Palace of *Antonio de Angelis*, a Counsellor, who had bin *Elef* of the people in the time of *Monterrey*, and he concur'd with that Viceroy to impose many new Gabells: This man being admonish'd by many of his friends to secure his goods, and his Palace from firing, he neglected their advice; and because the day before they had ta'en down his gate only, he thought that their fury had terminated there as being a signe they had no further malice unto him; besides he made account that they wold bear som reverence to his long robe; But he reckned without his host, his infortunar destiny blinded him so, and so stop'd his ears, that he wold not listen to wholsome cautions. Whereupon the rabble being com before his house, they furiously entered, and finding it full of all kind of costly furniture to admiration, they presently destinated all for the fire, leaving not a jot unburnt, and that which was of extraordinary consideration, and the more to be pitied, was, that the Pleas, Writings, Charters, Patents, and processees of divers poor and rich men were all consum'd; ther was a Library of curious Books, and many thousand Crowns found therein, there was two Coches, four beautiful horses, and two mules, all burnt, and they threw bonies of

of oil into the fire, to make it flame with more violence: In his Pantry, Larder house, and Kitchen, there were delicate provisions, and divers Chests of sweet meats, and a boy having ta'en but a piece of Bacon which fell by chance, he was ready to be torn in pieces by the multitude; there were 10000. Crowns in good silver burnt, besides vessels of Plate double gilt. The fire of this house was so great, that though it was in the night time, yet every corner of the street was as clear as if it had been noon day.

Thence they ran to the house of *Antonio Mirabella*, another Counsellor, and a Napolitan Cavalier, in the suburb of *Mayds*, and they did the like to him, where they left not one stone upon another, but consecrated all to the voracious flame, which lasted above three hours.

At six a clock they pass'd to the palace of the fore-named *Andrea Anacleto*, who had been affronted and ston'd by the boys at first, being the Elect of the people, but finding no great matter there, because he had wisely remov'd his goods the Sunday before, presaging some violence, they in a furious disdain applyed fire to all the four corners of the house, which made a horrible flame to the terrour of all the beholders, which lasted four hours, till Monday night being pass'd, the Sun return'd to enlighten the following morn of *March*.

But while the people consum'd with fire the houses, goods and wealth, before said, of those public Theefs, as they term'd them, there burnt in the brest of the Viceroy an ardent desire to put a period to these fearfull Combustions, and to hasten an accommodation of all things: Hereupon the *Collateral*, and Council of State and War had a sad serious discours of these calamities, & 'twas resolv'd at last, that his Excellence shold command four Companies of Foot to re-inforce that Squadron which was already in the Castle all along, and 'twas don  
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accordingly. Hereupon there was a legal Instrument printed, wherein there was an abolition of those Gabels, and a general pardon granted: As soon as this Instrument was printed 'twas sent into the great Market, that all people beholding and reading it, might return to quietude and conformity: But it took no effect, because that the generall pardon being found imperfect, nor specifying as much as the people wold have, but containing divers matters subject to cavillation: Therefore all went off the Kings Ages, again, and the Treaty was dissolved, to repair which, because the Viceroy perceav'd the Nobility to be already hateful to the City, and therefore unfit to quench the fire, but rather make it greater, therefore he purposed to make use of two of the prime Advocats of the people, and much esteemed by him, who were *Andrea Martellone*, and *Onofio Palma*, therefore the Viceroy having commanded them to come unto him, he committed unto their care and prudence, and that with a great deal of heat and earnestnesse the appeazing of the people with large promises of Remunerations. They executed what was impos'd upon them with much efficacy, but it produc'd no fruit, and being return'd to the Viceroy, they said 'twas impossible to assuage the fury of the people, unless they had deliver'd the the Original of the gran Priviledg that *Charles* the first granted: This being understood by the Viceroy, as from the beginning he had ardent desire to content the people, specially in this point so much importun'd, he caus'd all diligence to be used, that the said Charter of Priviledg shold be found out: Thereupon he dispatch'd som of the Nobles, *Elest* of the City, together with *Don Joseph Maria Caraciolo* a Teatin, to the Church of *San Lomaro* to this effect, which *Joseph* was a Subject of great valour and learning, besides his high birth, and a most earnest Co-operator at all times, specially at the

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conjunction of these Revolutions, and much devoted to the service of his King and Country.

In the mean time *Masaniello* made it known to all the Merchants in the name of the people, and Corporations in the City, That they should be ready with armes in hand for the service of the people; a great part of his Train went a horse back, and som a foot, to the houses, as well of Gentlemen, as other persons, of what estate or quality soever, to search for armes, which were delivered him, though with an ill will, both by all Noble men and Officers, there being found in all places many thousands of Archibazes, Carbines, Musquets, Pistols, and such like armes, as also nine peeces of Artillery which a Merchant had in his house, and which were given him in pawn from the Court for som thousands of Duckets, whereof he was Creditor; They took two Canons more out of a ship, assaulted by them in a new Gally, which was disarm'd in the Mole, which being arm'd, was sent to the said vessel to deliver those Pieces, else they wold set her a fire; so the Captain being forc'd, deliver'd seven Canons, all which they plac'd at the mouths of the principall streets of the City: And having understood that *Marolo* a Genovay Merchant had in his house good store of arms they entred the house, where they found 4000 Musquets, which they distributed up and down the Populafs, who dwelt in the quarters of *Santa Maria il Parec*.

The Archbishop seeing, that notwithstanding all profers of accomodation the Comotions advanc'd every hour with more fury, it came into his hand that he himselfe wold go abroad in procession, accompanied with the Teatins, and those of *S. Hieroms*, of the Congregation of the *Oratorio*, the same Munday; but doubning it wold not be so pleasing to the people, he wold first feel their pulse, doing this with a great deal of prudence; the grounds

grounds of his doubt was this, that when the evening before, and the same morning the said religious Orders went out in a procession way, the people did not much like those processions, in regard, that notwithstanding they were made with a good intent to appease the tumults, yet this being for no other end then to establish the ancient *Gresta* in the City, they seem'd to murther, and did tacitly grumble, to what purpose shold so many processions be made now, that they were busie to take off the Gabels, and rid the City of all excessive Impositions, and such Processions were not made then, when generally against the consent of the people, they were imposed. Therefore the Archbishop, before he wold put in execution his designs, sent to the Impositors of *S. Paul*, and of the Apostles, both of them being Teatin Churches, who coaching themselves with some conspicuous secular Priests, eminent for their lives and birth, who were particular Elect, viz. *Don Carlo de Bologna*, and *Don Diego de Mendoza*, they all went to the Piazza of the great Market to observe the humor of the people, how they wold like such a procession, the Bishop having no other aimes herein, but the service and satisfaction of the City, yet he wold know their inward inclinations hereunto. The said Fathers and Lords being gone to the Market place, they put in strict execution what they had in charge from the Archbishop, but they found true what his Eminence had formerly doubted; as 'twas told them by some of the chief of the people, who yet thanked very much the Archbishop for his pious Endeavors to favour them, not doubting a whit of his zeal and love to the City. But touching such a solemn extraordinary procession, they humbly advis'd his Eminence not to do it, because the Priests and religious men in those broken times might haply receive some encounter or disturbance, which might prejudice the reputation of the Church.

Church, by reason of the great multitudes of arm'd men which were evry where, yer for no other end then the advancement of the public good. Therefore they pray his Eminence that he wold expose in the Church the holy Host, and in order public Orisons for forty hours.

The Fathers and Gentlemen being return'd to the Cardinal Archbishop, related unto him what they had propos'd, and what answers they had, therefore his Eminence not thinking it expedient to put his former thoughts in action against the will of a tumultuary people, he morderd the said Prepositore, and all chief Heads and Rectors of Churches, as well secular as regular, that the blessed Sacrament shold be expos'd, and public and private Prayers made, to recomend unto his divine Majesty the wofull condition of City and Kingdom; which was punctually perform'd evry day unill the death of *Masaniello*.

When the Archbishop had sent out those seasonable Orders, it being now night, his eminence went to Castle Nuovo to confer with the Viceroy, & try whether any accomodation could be pitch'd upon to free the City from those imminent dangers which hung over her, doing this with the greatest efficacy that could come out of the breast of a Cavalier Patriot, and of a zealous Pastor, associating unto him a little after to the same purpose the most illustrious the L. *Alcibi*, Apostolicall Nunzio, for the time in that Kingdom. There retir'd into the said Castle likewise towards the evening divers Ministers, as well of the Gown as other officers, Lords and Cavaliers, as well to treat with the Viceroy concerning the same business, as also to withdraw thither for their greater security, then they could be in their own habitations. And this as much as happened the second day, which was Munday.

Tuesday





Tuesday, July 8. 1647.

*The third Day.*

THE Napolitan people were so heated in their desires, and so animated to battail, and to the destroying of the houses of publick Ministers and Partizans of the Royall Court, as also of Lawyars and Farmers of the *Gabels*, that no bounds were sufficient to stop their arrogance and fury: As a strong currented river having burst down the banks and dikes which kept her within her channel, can hardly be brought in again to her wonted regular stream, in the mean time, while the fearful countreyman labours with earth stones, clay, wood and iron to mend her banks, she pursues her raging exorbitant course, dilates her self over fields, spoils the corn, undermines the trees, enters boldly into house & cellar without controulment, and so doth a world of mischief. The numerous people of *Naples* might be said to be such a River swelling with disdain and choler against the public Officers of *Gabels*, and rushing over the wonted banks which were the Lawes and Royall Authority of her Prince, the reverence to the holy Church, the fear of Justice: But she was not only like an unruly mounding river, but like a tempestuous Sea, figured peradventure by the Evangelist *S. John* in his book of divine Mysteries, where he saith, That with the waters of the Sea there joyned living waters of fire, whence it is called by him, *Mars mixtum igne*: The Viceroy, the Archbishop, the Nobility, the

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Lawyers

Lawyers labour'd to make up these banks and breaches, yet all wold not do, but the River was impetuous, extravagant and violent as ever.

Hence it came to passe, that the glorious Sun scarce appear'd in the Orient to illuminate the City the third day, but the furious people ran with swift pace to the Palace of one *Valenzano*, formerly a very poor Plebeian, and afterwards from a petty Clerk in the *Dogana* came to be a Farmer of the Gabell of corn, and so enriched himself extreamly; He dwelt out of *Saint Carlo*, and 'tis incredible what a world of goods, very precious both for the quantity and quality, were found in his house, which were all reduced to ashes, there were two boxes full of gold found in the cupboard of a window, which were taken and disposed upon account in the Kings bank.

Hence they pass'd to the Palace of the Duke of *Cai-vano*, towards the little gate of *Santa Chiara*, where all his Writings, and public books, he being Secretary of the Kingdom, with all his Library, and infinit store of rich moveables and Utenals were found, all which were burnt in two great fires, and the Palace harass'd to the ground: What rich coches, Sedans and Couches, with rare vessells of Argentry, and Jewells of all kinds, were consum'd in this Palace? Ther were also great store of curious pictures found ther, the prophane were burnt, but som holy pieces were sent to divers Churches, but reserving for the flame the frames of them, although they were very gallant and rich, which course they observed in all other places: The flame of this fire was so great, that it reach'd to a Monastery of Nunns hard by, of the Order of *S. Francisco*, so that they cryed out they were all destroyed; It took in a Library of books, the leaves whereof flew up aloft, that som words were legible in the air, among which there hapned one leaf to fall upon

upon the ground from the sayed cloyster, which treated of the Nobility of the ancient Dukes of *Milan*.

I shold be over tedious if I shold describe all the desolations and ruines which those fires did cause, with the quantiry and quality of goods; I will briefly tell you, that the same cruelties, termed by the people just revenges, were used in all those houses whereof *Masaniello* gave a Catalogue to destroy and ruinate: These were *Burtolome a' Aquino*, the Duke *John de Calvano Gio. Battista Bozzacarino*, all three of *Chiaia*, *John Andrea Tuonavoglia*, who dwelt out of the gate of *San Gennaro*, the President *Cinnamo Sopra Gresu Maria*, the sons of *Mastrodatti*, *Fuseppe Sporrelle* Farmer of the corn, President *Gieronimo Caccioto*, *Cesar Luprano* against the little *Hosottall*, *John Zaralios*, who being an Officer of the Pen, came by his favour at Court, to such huge wealth, that he made himself Duke of *Osturis*, a principall city in *Puglia*, with sixty thousand crowns annuall rent, dwelling in *Toledo street*, whose Palace was one of the proudest and most magnificent of any in *Naples*, built by himself from the very foundation, *Francisco Pallavicino alle Morselle*, *Geronimo Nacatella* of *Polysippo*, and *Andrea Capano* his son in law, *Agostin de Julis*, *Giacomo Frezza*, *Petrillo di Florio*, *Bartholome Balzamo*, *Donada de bellis* cashier of the Gabell of corn, and many other persons had their rich moveables and furnitures, with their argentry and Jewells of great value, all consumed to ashes.

In the Palace of *Aquino a Chiaia* ther was an inestimable Wardrobe, found proportionable to a Kings, which was all destroyed: And *Luprano* having conveyed all his goods which were most precious to the Monastery of the Hospital of the *Padri Zeccolanti*, & *Basile* brought his Jewells and Moneys to the conservatory of *Santa Maria di Costantinopoli*, and *Zavaglio* brought the

flower of his goods to the Monastery of the Nuns of the conception near his Palace, yet *Masaniello* came to know of all this, and therefore commanded the said Monasteries to redeliver and bring forth all those *Furnitures* under pain of burning, but being terrified by the peremptoriness of the command, and they brought all forth, which were immediatly consumed to ashes, and som Coaches with the horses alive, which were found out by the rabble, having bin hid out of the way in sundry places by their owners.

While the people went thus revenging themselves of their pretended *adversaries*, those two Originall Priviledges of King *Ferdinando*, and *Charls* the V. both which the people did so earnestly thirst after, were found out, and so they were brought to the Viceroy by the chief *Elect* of the Nobles, and by the foresaid *Don Guiseppe Caracciolo* Teatin, which labour'd extremely in the business: Hereupon the Vice-Roy did not let slip one moment of time, or the least advantage to com at last to an accord with the people, promising them still all possible satisfaction: the Card. Archb. of *Naples* did the like, who, with all his might and main, and by the help of his Gentlemen, by going also often himself in person to divers places did not spare pains or fear danger: But the people finding that the Treaty for a peace went still on with delaies, did begin to declare, That they wold be masters of *San Lorenzo*, and of the Tower thereof, to sound to a war at any time the great Bell, as also to secure a Port which they suspected might prove very offensive to their *Quarters* in the great Market by Canon Shot, besides they would have the use of the *Artillery*, and other Arms of the City, which were stor'd up therein. To which effect about 10000. people being got before the place all arm'd, and having begirt the Monastery of the *Fryers* on all sides, they put themselves in a posture

to fight, ranging themselves in Files, being resolv'd to do something : The Convent was then forsaken by the Fryers, som Novices being only left, and som of the ancient st, the Duke of *Siano* son to the Regent *Capace* *Lairo*, *Gio. Baptista Cicinelli*, *Don Tomas Aquaviva* son to the Earl of *Conversano*, with other few Gentlemen being ther retir'd with 60 *Spaniards*, sent the evening before by the Vice-Roy, for garding the steeple, were ther shut in.

The assault was given, and som Archibuzes flew off, and a great many faggots were set a fire, and they prepared themselves to batter down the Tower in the first place with a huge piece of Ordnance brought thither of purpose : The people within and the Spanish gard it self apprehending som fear, made signs that they wold yeild upon Articles, wherupon the Gates were opened, and the Souldiers sallied forth which were ther for a guard as well *Spaniards* as *Italians*, with expresse order to leave behind them their arms, granting them only their lives and cloathing which they carried about them, so that the people entring ther, they seized upon all the arms, as *Pikes*, *musquers*, *Archibuzes*, with 18. pieces of Ordnance put in ther for the service of the City. To the Militia that came forth *Masaniello* ordered, that after they had eaten they might be at liberty, and presently he commanded the great Bell to sound to arms, but with a public protest without any intent of rebellion, but for the service of the people, which sound lasted a good while, as well to shew the victory they had obtain'd, as also to assemble the people to new attempts. And seeing that the Charter of *Charles the V.* did not yet appear neither in that place where it ought to have bin kept, which was among the Archives of the City, wher all ancient Writings are us'd to be preserv'd, they grew very furious, and

drew forth other goods to be burnt, among which was the present King of *Spain's* picture, which they had not only preserv'd, but bringing it forth they expos'd it to public view, under a rich canopy, with much reverence, crying aloud, *Let God live, let our King live a thousand years, and let the ill Government die*: They placed one great canon at the little gate of *S. Laurence*, and another at the greatest gate of *S. Paul*, levelling at that *Piazza* of *S. Laurence*, they placed two under the *Piazza* of *S. Biaggia*, two *alla Scelleria*, two upon the Market place, two at the Port of *Capua*, two more at *Porta Nolana*, and the rest in other places; designing a sufficient number of men for the gard of those places; and to secure themselves from the assault of all Enemies, they distributed in every place sufficient proportion of powder, of bullets, of match, and other instruments, to serve the Artillery, and other sort of fireworks if need required.

Among those companies of Combatants which went abroad that day, there were a great many women, with Archibuzes upon their sholders, and other sorts of arms, with their she Captains, Alterezes and Sergeants, they appear'd like so many *Amazons*, and 'twas a rare sight to behold, so that the ancient time of *Nero*, seem'd to be renewed when he besieg'd *Rome*. The companies went on, and in the midst of two Souldiers a woman well clad, and not ill-favour'd, went with the Arms of his Majesty upon her head, and with a writing in great letters round about it, *Viva il Re, & il fidelissimo popolo di Napoli*; Let the King live, and the most faithfull people of *Naples*; she went with a naked sword in her right hand, and a poynard in her left: There followed after an incredible number of the Archibuziers, and others arm'd with pikes, Lances, and Halberts, others with clubs and staves,

Slaves, with faggots upon their backs, to put fire to the houses of Traytors and public Thieves of their Country; lastly five of the little wenches of four years of age went with little batons and sticks in their hands, a spectacle strange to behold. Ther came other Troops of women from divers parts of the city in good order, carrying wood and sulphur upon their backs to fire wher occasion requir'd: And because ther were Citizens enough in the gross of the Army about *Masaniello* able to make their party good against any power, the rest were order'd by him to go to defend their own quarters and homes: Ther were som Banditi that had mingled themselves with these Companies under a pretext to serve the peeple; but their design was, as 'twas found afterwards, to take Booties, or to plot som Treason.

The Viceroy was not furnish'd with provision, nor wold they suffer any easable thing to passe to the castle, a Felluca was taken, which thought to have brought him provision; The Couriers were stayed, who brought him Letters from divers places; and he might be said to be in a manner besieged with all the Gentlemen in the Castle, the people having both Land and Sea in their absolute possession.

The Archbishop being return'd to the Castle to confer with the Viceroy, and the rest of the principal Ministers, the last remedy by means of that reverend Bishop was applyed to make a finall Agreement: So the Viceroy deliver'd into his hands the Originall Charter or Priviledge of *Charls* the V. with a Promise in writing, subscribed with his own hand, to observe it firmly, debting him to go to the great Market place to have it seen, and publish'd in the Church of *Carmine*.

When the Bishop had the true Priviledge in his hands he felt an extraordinary fit of comfort, not doubting but



his beloved sheep wold be now altogether quieted, which certainly happen'd, had not a secret Treaty of *Mataloni*, and *Don Guiseppe Caraffa* his brother, against *Masaniello* and his followers, bin discovered, which put all things again out of square.

The Bishop therefore being com to the great Market place, and receiv'd by the people with mighty reverence and honor, he entred into the Church of *Carminie*, complemented by multitudes of people more then the said Church could hold: The said *Charter* was read with a loud voice, and understood by all with a kind of Jubilee of contentment; yet there wanted not, by the secret practise of the Devill, som who, having still rebellious spirits, suspected the truth of that *Charter*, and that it was not the Originall, but a supposititious one; wherupon suspecting themselves to be deluded by the Bishop, they began to cry out, yea to threaten him by telling him, will your Eminence also deceive us? At which instant the Bishop stood in evident danger of his life: The Bishop desiring to penetrate the cause of those whisperings, ask'd *Masaniello* what was the matter, who told him; Most Eminent Sir, this people suspect that this *Charter* is not the true one, and that your Eminence goes about to baffle us, but I do not believe it, and I will turn against them in your defence, or kill my self, knowing well how punctually honorable your Eminence is. The Bishop answered, My dear sonne, these *Priviledges* and *Charters* are the very same which *Charles* the V. subscribed, and which the people desire: But because you may be sincerely satisfied of the truth of my proceedings, let us do this, find me an intelligent man whom yon will; and I will deliver it him, leaving it in his hands, and for a sign of the truth I wil not stir hence, til this businesse clearly appear, that you may know, that I hold you my sons as much as  
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the Gentry, and as your Pastor and Father: I would spill my blood most willingly for my people, as also for the peace and quietness of my dear Country. At which words *Masaniello* grew very quiet, and with him the tumultuous people: So they sent for Doctor *Julio Genovino* a most sagacious man, who knew as much as can be known of the affairs of the City and Kingdome by his long experience, being 80. years old, and having been 19. years a prisoner, during the time of another Revolution happen'd in the Government of *Ossuna*. *Masaniello* therefore made the Priviledge to be deliver'd to that man, that he might study and review it, as he did all the night following with most exact diligence, all which time the Bishop departed not from the Church of *Carmin*: And it was by the disposition of God Almighty, and the most blessed Virgin, that this happen'd, for that very night there were 36. Houses of Cavaliers to be burnt, amongst whom in the first place was the Duke of *Mataloni*, the Duke of *Medina las torres*, the Prince and Prior della *Rocella*, the Prince of *Cellemare* chief Post-master of the Kingdome, *Cornelius Spinola*, *Carlo Spinelli*, *Don Ferrante Caracciolo*; *Carlo Brancaccio* the Counsellour, *Don Francesco Capece Latro*, *Francesco Tomacello*, and the Houses of divers other were to be a Sacrifice, and by the sole endeavours of the Bishop they escap'd it: Though these forenamed had been the principall heads and Authors of the disorder hapned the year before in the procession of the reliques of *San Gennaro*, yet the Bishop as a pious Pastor, and common Father, rendering them (like a perfect Christian) good for evill, pray'd more in the behalf of these then any other; specially for the Houses of *Medina*, and *Mataloni*. Wherefore *Masaniello* perceiving the goodnesse and integrity of the Bishop, and sounding out his praises with

with full mouth to all the people, it made them desist from the firing that was intended, declaring that he had absolutely forborn it at his instance.

It happen'd, that the same day and time that his Eminence was to reason with the people in the Church of *Carmine*, another generall whisper was o'reheard: For after the Charter of *Charls* the V. was read, that which the Vice-Roy did subjoyn was also read, which was, That he confirm'd all the said Charter by abolishing all the Gabels and Impositions, and that he pardoned all the people for whatsoever they had don, and acted in that commotion, and he promis'd to obtain such a pardon from his Catholic Majesty for any act of rebellion that might have happen'd: When this was heard, you would not believe how greatly the people were mov'd, wherupon they began to cry out with a loud voice, That they never committed any act of Rebellion, but to have always bin most faithfull Vassalls, and wold die so towards his Majesty, who (and they rais'd their voices to a great height) they prayed to live a thousand years. The thing they only desired was, that the Priviledges made good unto them by King *Ferdinando*, and *Charls* the Emperour, might be made good unto them now: Therupon thinking they were gull'd and betray'd, they wold give ear no longer to any accord, as also because in the said confirmation his Excellency did not specify, that the whole Kingdom shold be so disburden'd, without the necessary clause of the Apostolicall assent, as they had made instance; and therefore, without being a whit satisfied, they desir'd that the War might be prosecuted, untill they might have compleat satisfaction; yet the Bishop labour'd still to divert them from such thoughts, by reading unto them the note following sent him from the Viceroy.

My

My most Eminent and Reverend Lord,

**T**He most faithfull people of this most faithfull City prayed me to confirm their Priviledges, and in regard of the affections and high love which they have always shewed to his Majesties service, I granted their Petition, and because instances have bin made unto me, that for the greater authority it shold be published in pontifical way, I desire your Eminence so to do, and it wil be a favor unto me, and a comfort unto the peeple. God gard your Eminence many years, according as I desire. Datum 6. July, 1647.

The Priviledge is a dispatching, and those of the most faithfull people shal bring it to your Eminence. So I rest the greatest Servant of

Your most Reverend Eminence,

El Duque de Arcos.

But the people not lending an ear to all this, thinking the Bishops promises to be lame and imperfect, and being earnest to pursue the War as it is said already, till ther be a condescension to all their Reasons, they went on in ingrossing their Militia through all the parts of the city, and by putting in order divers companies which were very numerous, having 400. or 500. in every one: The dominion was such, that the very women, armed in great numbers, som with baroons on their necks, som with naked swords in their hands, som with a sword in the right; and a dagger in the left, and with knives on their sides, went strutting up and down the streets as so many Amazons, before the Royal Palace, and elsewhere, having one man before for their Van, and another behind for their Rere, crying  
out

out still, *May the King of Spain live, but the ill Government die.*

Upon the report of these Commotions in Naples, the Spaniards which were quartered in the near adjacent Villages were coming to Naples, which being known by the people, by the Scouts which they kept abroad, they sent a party to meet them, where they disarm'd them all, and sent them back: Ther came also 500. Germans sent from *Capua*, who were billeted ther by the Governor of that City, but when they came near the gates the people rush'd out, and stripping them of their arms, for their own use, they brought them in, and giving them som refreshment, they kept them a good while in the *Court of Guard*, making very much of them for the innocence they found in them. Such a terror was struck in every one, that if a boy said to a shop-keeper, For how much sell you a quart of wine? for example sake sell it but for so much, and no more; and so for fruit, and all other things, all obey'd: They went at first to put fire to the goods of *Cornelio Spinola* a Genoways, who had resided in Naples above 20. years, negotiating with the Court, and having farm'd the Gabells, and much people being found within for his defence, they went by way of stratagem, saying, They were com to treat with him to make him their *Grassier*: He excus'd himself at first, saying, that he was not proper for so great a trust, being a stranger, and they assuring him, that by long habitati- on he was becom a free Denizon of the City, he accep- ted of it; wherupon he said, I have a million for the service of the King of Spain, and the most faithfull people of Naples. An Order came forth that day from *Masaniello*, That in all those houses wher ther were pieces of the King and Queen of Spain, they shold be thrown out, and the Arms of the most faithfull people of Naples set up under Canopies.

The

The Bishop about the evening dispatch to the Viceroy Father *Francisco Maria Filomarino*, a Capuchin, who was his brother, with other Gentlemen, praying him that he wold by all means yield to all pretensions, and give entire satisfaction unto the people, if he desir'd to prevent the mischiefs that were like to ensue. When the said *Filomarino* was com into the Castle, he began to treat with the Viceroy in the Bishops name, with a great deal of affection and earnestnesse, in so much that by little and little they went overcoming all difficulties, so ther were high hopes that an absolute Accommodation wold ensue.

In the mean time *Masaniello* gaining power more and more over the people, because he was found to be of a great spirit and hardinesse, he rendred himself by degrees the most beloved, the most respected and worthy of esteem by all that possibly could be, notwithstanding that in such a confus'd multitude of so many thousands of people ther were so many Doctors, Merchants, Notaries, Scriveners, Proctors, Physicians, Soldiers, and very worthy Artizans, and an infinite number of others that weremen of Judgment, Wit, Wealth, Valour and Experience, and the meanest of them *superiour* to him in condition: But from Tuesday, and all the time forward, when he went in the name of the people to negotiate with the Bishop touching the present Affairs, his Eminence remain'd astonish'd at his Spirit and parts, which got him daily more and more credit amongst the people, who cryed him up therupon the Chieftain, or Captain Generall, so that all were willing to transfer unto him solemnly, as absolute Patron, the Supreme command over all the people, and to obey him accordingly. Whereupon in the middle of the market place ther was a stage erected by him, wher from that time forward the said *Masaniello* clothed in white like a *Mariner*, and

In his company other Counsellors of the people, among whom *Genovino*, and that famous Bandito *Domenico Perrone*, taken out of the Church of *Carmin*, as formerly said, by order of the people; had the first places; They gave public audience, receiving indifferently from all sorts of people, as well Laicks as Ecclesiasticks, who adher'd unto the popular party, Petitions and Memorials, passing Orders, and decreeing civil, criminall, and Military Sentences upon all causes, by arrogating to themselves the sole Supreme Authority, and Despotical command over all the city, Villages, and Families, making account that all the armed men that were ready at *Masaniello's* beck, were no lesse then 150. thousand souls, without inclusion of women, boys and children, who were of an incredible number, among whom one wold com to visit her Husband, another his Father; som their Sous, another his kinsmen and friends, declaring that if need were, they wold raise another Army for the defence of the people and city. And this is as much as happen'd the third day.



Wednesday, the 10. of July, 1647.

*The fourth Day.*

THE Napolitan people did not seem<sup>d</sup> satisfied to publisht unto the world the extreme disdain they had taken against the chiefeft Authors of the Gabells by outward firing and combustions, but they did still ruminate in the night, what further revenges were to be taken in the day.

Hence



Hence it came to passe that upon Wednesday betimes, when *Aurora* had hardly usher'd up the Sun into the Orient, *Masaniello* order'd, That upon pain of death the Brigade of his Life-guard, which were in number about 7. or 8000. persons, shold repair to the Palace of the Duke of *Carvano*, who was thought by the people to be one of their chiefest enemies, therefore command was given to passe through the street of the little gate of *Santa Chiara* to plunder again the said Duke, because notice was had of goods of far greater value which were not yet discover'd, the souldiers hereupon as swift as lightning went, in obedience to *Masaniello's* command, and re-entred the house, where battering down a door, they found two chambers full of the richest Tapisstry that could be seen, with sundry sorts of other costly moveables, then they descended into the Gardens, and battered divers marble statues and fountains, grubb'd up the flowers and trees, broke down the balconies, and put fire to every thing both in house and garden.

There went som hundreds of that *Soldadesca* to the Palace of the Duke of *Mataloni* to burn it also, and destroy it from top to bottom, purposing to sow the ground with salt afterwards; but finding it well fortified with one hundred arm'd Banditos, who were within, they went back to have a recruit of strength, and to return thither towards the Evening to execute their design: So passing again to *Chiaia* to the Palace of the young Duke of *Carvano* *Don Francesco Barile*, to get the residue of his fathers goods preserv'd haply by him, they rush'd also into that house, and did miserable spoil to every thing that came in their way. And as they were doing this, people of all sorts, men, women and boyes brought them faggots, with pitch, oyl, sacks full of straw, and other helps, making hideous noise up and down the streets, as if they had been stark mad, and crying, There is but this

this little straw left in the houses , and it shall serve to put fire in the kennels of these dogs , who have impos'd, suck'd, and swallow'd such Gabells from us, and saying this , they wold let down the sack of straw, and throw all into the fire. Other women wold bring in their arms their children , and putting little fir'd matches into their hands, they wold make them throw them into the fire , crying out , These poor lambs shall also take vengeance of these Thiefs for the bread they have taken out of their mouths : so with hurling exclamations and curses they went up and down , yet sometimes with these interjections of prayer, *Vivo Iddio sempre, & il nostro Re, & ruvoiano questi Cani* : Let God live for ever , and our King , and let these dogs die the death : The sight of all which things would have mollified an Adamant , and drawn compassion out of the very Rocks.

While the people went thus to evaporate their high discontentments and deep hatred against the pretended enemies of the public good, the Bishop did very strictly negotiate with the Vice-Roy for a finall accord , by the intervention of som choice instruments whom he had sent thither of purpose , for 'twas not fitting he himself should remove from the Church del *Carmino* , because he prevented thereby the horrible firings and spoils which were threatned to be also made thereabouts ; he employed besides into the castle three Gentlemen of speciall parts , who were *Cesar Gerardini à Luquese*, a Gentleman who was Master of his chamber, one of a lovely condition , of much vigor and prudence ; the second was *Don Gennaro Quaranta*, and *Guiseppo de Rossi*, both Neapolitan Gentlemen, whereof the one was Vicar Generall of the Nunns of Naples , a Subject of high learning, and goodnesse of life : And that Wednesday morning the businesse was at so hopefull a passe,

pass, that a motion was made to make a solemn Cavalcata to the Church del Carmine by the Vice-Roy, and where all the Nobility should attend him, that the capitulations of peace might be publickly read there, and afterwards a *Te Deum* solemnly sung, to give God due thanks for his graces: This was intimated to *Masaniello*, who consented therunto, yet he commanded the people to be still vigilant, and to stand upon their Guard, and every inrolled Soldier to have his Arms ready, and to stand firm to his post, and not to stir thence upon pain of death. As these things were in agitation and fully intended, the Viceroy ceas'd not to send messages ever and anon unto the Bishop, desiring him to assure the people that they should have all possible satisfaction, and it lay in his Eminencies hands in chief to maintain the Crown of that Kingdom, with the lifes and being of all the Nobility throughout Naples: therefore he had sent him the day before the ancient Charters of King Ferdinand, and of Charles the fifth, confirmed by the Royall Councell Collaterall, and the Councell of State held of purpose for that effect, wherein ther was a generall Indulgence or pardon granted unto the people of Naples for any offence whatsoever committed, the tenor whereof was as followeth.

*Philip by the grace of God, King, &c.*

*Don Roderico Ponce de Leon, Duke of Arcos.*

**W**E by an everlasting Priviledge do grant to the most faithfull peeple of this most faithfull City of Naples, that all Gabels and Impositions be extinct and abolish'd which were laid upon the City of Naples,  
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and the Kingdom, from the time of the Emperor Charles the V. of happy memory until this hour. Moreover we grant a general pardon for any offence whatsoever committed, since the beginning of this present Revolution to this point of time, as also for every offence and inquisition pass'd that related to the said revolution.

Given in Castel nuovo 10. of July 1647.

El Duque de Arcos.

Donata Coppola Secretary  
of the Kingdom.

This being receiv'd by the Bishop, he procur'd suddenly by discreet waies to induce *Masaniello* to con-voque all the Captains, and chief commanders of the people together, to hear the reading of the said Capitulations, of the accord so much desired by them. The Charter of *Charles* the Emperour being already acknowledged by *Don Giulio Genovino*, and presented unto them by the Bishop, as true and originall, therefore there were more then hopes, nay 'twas held a thing beyond all doubt that an agreement would follow: But mark, while the people were all assembled in the Church del Carmine there being infinite multitudes which stay'd without not being able to enter, because the Church was full already, being ther com to hear the Articles read which they seem'd to desire with that anxiety, behold a new chance happen'd (and God forgive him who was the cause thereof, for he bore the punishment a little after) which put all things out of square, and was able to put the whole City to fire and sword: The chance was that there entred into the gate del Carmine which leads to the Market place, a great number

number of Banditi, at least 500. all armed a horseback, giving out that they came for the service of the people sent for by the forenamed Bandito *Perrone*, as he attested himself before *Masaniello*, and the substance of the fact was true, but the end whereunto it tended differed much, because that he confederating with the Duke of *Mataloni* and *D. Guiseppe Caraffa* his brother, had an aim not at the service, but the destruction of the people, which was first to kill *Masaniello* their leader, with divers others of the principall mutineers about the great Market place, and other circumjacent precincts, as 'twas afterwards discover'd, and shall be told hereafter.

The said Banditi being made to com before *Masaniello*, they were received with great demonstrations of love, but while they were there in his presence, *Perrone* made a motion, which was, that the said Banditi should go a horseback through the City, and take their quarters apart, which things he held to be very essentiall, and conducing much to the service of the people, whereunto *Masaniello* replied, that it was bootlesse to do this, but it was sufficient if divided they stood a foot ready at his commands: *Perrone* persisting in his opinion said often that by all means the Banditi should be a horseback: *Masaniello* suspecting some sinister practises of *Perrone* in giving this same counsell, caus'd that he ordered more peremptorily they should go afoot, and that they should not budge from one corner of the Market which he would assign them for their quarter. The Banditi being much disquieted in mind, because they had not their intent towards the execution of their design, as they parted there were seven archibuz shots made at *Masaniello*, yet they missed him all, but some bullets burnt part of his shirt and so fell to the earth, all which was esteem'd a miracle of the most holy

E a Lady

Lady del *Carmine*, whose medall he carried about his neck hanging down to his brest. Every one may imagine how much this act might have mov'd the people to fury, but ther only happen'd confus'd dark rumours and whisperings for the present; but afterwards they fell upon those Banditi and discharg'd 300. Musket shots at them, wherein they kill'd about thirty, two whereof fell down before the great Altar, three in the Vestry, one under the very seat where the Archbishop was, and thither he had fled for safe gard; and the rest in divers parts of the convent, divers also were hurt, but the heads of the slain were set up upon poles in the Market place, and som of them scaping away into divers places from the crowd, fled into Monasteries, but most into Maria della Nuovo de Zocolane. *Perrone* was presently apprehended, and fetter'd by *Masaniello's* order, and to be proceeded against as shall be told speedily. Then they went in quest of one *Antimo Grasso* a man as notorious as facinorous, who was one of the chiefest of the plot, who was found, and murder'd in the same chamber where the Bishop was; which was one of the stands of the Generall. He receiv'd the shot in the window of the said chamber, whilest perceiving himself to be pursued by death, he sought to fly into the Cloyster, which precipitate flight confirm'd the jealousies the people had of him. The Bishop was at that time in most evident danger of his life, nevertheless without being a whit mov'd or losing one crum of courage, he confess'd and gave absolution to the said *Antimo Grasso* before he breath'd his last.

The noise was so great, and the shots so many, and the tumult so high in the Monastery, the gates being open'd and pull'd off the hinges, that all the Fryers trembling with fear thought they were all dead men, and many

many of them confessing one to another with crucifixes in their hands, and other images, expected no other then sudden death; yet nevertheless the Archbishop did not give over, but with a notable magnanimity worthy of a Prelat, did encourage them, distributing his pastoral benedictions among them up and down with many sweet words of comfort.

The people were much mov'd to see the holy Church so polluted with blood, and prophan'd with slaughters, therefore those dead bodies were carried out into the Market; and the people went to find out the rest of the Banditi who were hid in divers places, whereof divers were kill'd, and the rest got over the walls to save their lives. Som were taken alive who reveal'd the treason intended against *Masaniello* set afoot by the Duke of *Mataloni*, either for revenging of the affront he had received the munday before, or to perform his promise made to the Vice-Roy, hoping thereby to disanimate and so disunite the people, their head being cut off.

Hereupon the people not only dwelling about the Market place, but in other places, having notice given them that the said 500. Banditi came of purpose by the machinations of the Duke of *Mataloni* to make away *Masaniello*, and that *Perrone* was a chief instrument to bring this about, *Masaniello* commanded the sayed *Perrone* to be killed, but to be first put to the torment to draw out of him the trace, order and manner of the plot, with his complices, which being don, many things were discovered tending to the prejudice and fies of the people. He confess'd in particular, that he and the rest of the Banditi were sent by order of the Duke of *Mataloni*, not only to murdre the sayed *Masaniello*, but also by a mine already made to blow up the Isle of the House of *Masaniello*, with the



contiguous houses under which there were already twenty eight barrells of powder put; and therewith the whole Convent of Carmine, under which there were also a mine laid with great store of gun-powder, having to this effect receiv'd from the said Duke a bill for himself and his complices, who were engaged in the plot of fifteen thousand crowns, which accordingly was found about him: so much *Perrone* confess'd and no more, and though it was enough, yet he confess'd not all, which was discover'd afterwards by others: Having confess'd all this, his head was chopt off with a brothers of his, and they were pitcht upon pikes in the Market place, to be a spectacle to the world.

'Twixt the Banditi who were taken alive, and not shot, one of them desired his life of *Masaniello*, and he wold discover unto him some conjurations far greater and more generall then *Perrone* confess'd, or *Grasso* either, which if he detected, his life was promis'd him, provided his discoveries prov'd true: Hereupon he reveal'd that the night following, presupposing that the foresaid five hundred Banditi horse had formerly had good successe, there were many Troops of Horse to second them, and they were to set fire to certain mines under the great market place, at such a time when it was fullest of people, and trod by armed men, which commonly according to their former custom was us'd to be about three hours in the night, at the striking of which hour they were to give fire to the mine, which consisted of fifty cantaras of Powder and more, amounting to fifteen thousand pounds, or thereabouts, and spread up and down through the bowells of the said Market place, which had made fly into the air all the people then present, and blown up the edificies circumjacent, with the Monastery and Church del Carmine, insomuch that there had perish'd at least besides the destruction

struction of the holy buildings and profane, about one hundred and fifty thousand soules. A case of infinite compassion, justifying any other bloody revenge which the people might have taken for such a barbarous and unheard of cruelty: when the mines had taken effect, the Banditi were to disperse up and downe, joyning with some of the Gentry whom they had brought in with them, and fall upon the rest of the common people, and put all to the sword; this being understood by *Masaniello*, he ordered that with all possible diligence those subterranean places should be searched that were reveal'd by the said prisoner, which being found true and reall, he pardoned him his life, but with perpetuall banishment from the city and kingdome under pain of life; the said powder being taken up from all those places underground, did serve for provision to the people for many days, for they had scarcity thereof.

It was discover'd also by the confession of other Banditi, being put upon the rack, that by the machinations of Duke *Mataloni*, and his brother *Perrone* and *Grassa*, having the chief hand therein, that the waters which by Aqueducts serv'd the city of Naples were poison'd, as also the corne, which after much diligence being found to be true, specially in those Cisterns which receive the raine water, as in the Sellaries, the publick Markets, and other places inhabited by the meaner sort of people, for it was prov'd that two poore children had died by those waters; therefore the Aqueducts which conveyed those waters being broke ope, notice was given by sound of Trumpet and Drum, with Bills fix'd on all quarters of the city, that none shold drink of those waters that pass'd through the Female, which was the common Aqueduct. At the same time by order of *Masaniello* were dispatch't many companies of armed foot and horse through all the City, and the

Suburbs, to take the rest of the Banditi ; who were retired for Sanctuary to divers Churches and Monasteries, specially in Sancta Maria della Nuova , where a great number took shelter, and it was bruited abroad, that *Don Guiseppe de Caraffa* was come also thither for favors which he had received from the Viceroy from Benevento to Naples: He placed also at the same time divers gards at the gates , that the Cavaliers shold not get out to joyn in bands against the people , which was much feared, out of the confessions which were drawn from the foresayed Banditi, therefore an exact search was made for these in all the Mouasteries throughout the City, where divers were found , and being dragged out they had their heads chopt off, and put upon poles up and down the streets. And because there was a report ran that the Duke of *Mataloni* himself was at *St. Efrem* ; one of the Capuchin Churches a great Squadron of armed men went thither, with ravenous resolutions to drag him out and execute him: But a little before having got timely advice by a Spie , he got out in the disguise of a Capuchin Frier ; and although the people went all the waies to overtake him, yet they could not do it , in regard that he was got before upon a swift Courrier towards Benevento ; the people being much inrag'd at his escape: But whosoever of his servants, pages, laquays, Musick boyes, or any other that belong'd unto him came into their hands , they presently murdered them. And because the rage of the people after the sayed Duke of *Mataloni*, was bent next against *D. Guiseppe Caraffa* his brother, ther went four thousand persons all armed to the foresayed Monastery of *Santa Maria della Nuova* of the Zoccolanti, where he had secured himself, as also his brother, *Father Gergorio Caraffa* Prior de la Rocella, who being assisted by God for his innocence and innated goodnesse , became a Prophet to himself, and

to his brother *Don Guiseppe*, of the approaching danger that did menace their destruction, he exhorted and conjured him to get away with him, and to transfer themselves to a place of great security: But he, not giving ear to the exhortations of the Prior, but yeelding to his hard destiny, he remained alone in the said Monastery, the Prior taking leave of him with tears in his eyes, who being scarce gon, the foresayed rabble surprized the place, and rushing in with extreme rage, though a great while they could not find him, he being hid in the secretest place of the Monastery; whence he got means to give notice to the Viceroy of his desperate condition; and therefore to amuse or divert the rabble, he desired him to let fly two pieces of Ordnance (but without bullets) among them; and it might be, that being so terrified, they might return to the town to take new counsells, and so he might have opportunity to make this escape. This note being sowed betwixt the sole and the shoo of a poor converted Frier, he gave him a good reward to go with it to the castle: But what? the bearer had scarce put himself upon his way, but being stopped by some malicious spies, he was searched from head to foot, where they found the sayed note, and so they fell upon him most furiously, and chop't of his head.

*Caraffa* hereupon having lost all hopes of preserving himself, for the certainty the people had got that he was in the sayed Monastery, and for the hot eager malice wherewith they pursued him, he resolved to attempt an escape, being told by the Fryers, that the brutish people would search all the cells, dormitories, with any other places public or private within the Monastery, as also the altars themselves, Church-yards, and ev'ry corner of Church or Convent: having don so in sundry places, and chop't off the head of whomsoever they found

found ; But to do this with lesse danger he put off his Fryers weeds and apparell'd himselfe with a secular habit, wherein leaping out of a window of the Monastery over against a shop where a Silkweaver dwelt, he recover'd himself with four of his confidants all habited like Fryers, into the next house, where a mean woman dwelt, and hiding himself there under a bed, he prayed her ( with large promises of reward ) to conceal him; but the ill-natur'd and base woman promising her self a greater reward from the promiscuous crew, discover'd him, and deliver'd him into their hands, with the other foure of his retinue : among whom when they had seiz'd upon him , they dragg'd him along the little Piazza of Ceriglio notwithstanding that he had promis'd twelve thousand crownes in good gold if they would suffer him to escape : and although som began to hearken to such a profer, yet the greater number wold not, but barbarously cried out with loud exclamations, kill him, kill the Traytor ; at which words , among others which slashed him with daggers and stilletos, a young fellow, son to a Butcher hard by, with a great knife cut his throat , and chopt off his head ; which being done, 'tis incredible what exultations of joy and triumphing there was among them , as if they had taken off the head of the great Turk , and cut to pieces the whole Ottoman Empire ; so his head being fixed upon the top of a pike, and under it one of his feet, and halfe a leg , with this inscription underneath , which was written in huge characters that they might be the more legible, *Questo è Don Peppo Caraffa rebelle della patria, & traditore del fidelissimo popolo.* This is Don Peppo Caraffa, a rebell to his countrey , and a traytor to the most faithfull peeple. And because at the same time the heads of the other foure who were of his traine were chopt off, and put also aloft upon poles , though  
lower

lower then that where *Caraffa's* head was, to make it appear the more eminent; and having put his Porter in the midst of four more, and tyed about his temples a royall crown of lead, in this posture they made him go up and down the market place, dragging all along the bodies of those five, till at last they threw them upon a dunghill among stones and filth. This being done, they cryed out, *Viva Dio, & il nostro Re milli anni, & muoiauo gli traditori del fidelissimo popolo.* Let God live, and let our King live a thousand years, but let the traitors of the most faithfull people die the death. With such funestous preparatifs, and in such an ignominious proccession was the body and head of *Caraffa* presented to *Masaniello*, who was ther present all the while, and commanding his head to be brought nearer unto him, he pluck't him often by the hair of his mustachos, disgorging many base opprobrious words, and making a kind of speech unto the people touching the Justice of God which comes surely, though slowly, to punish the guilty, and useth to make a compensation for the slownesse with the greater severity, making application of the doctrine of that wise man, who without studying could by the meer light of nature say; *Lento quidem gradu divina procedit ira, & tarditatem supplicii gravitate compensat.*

*Masaniello* having terminated his speech unto the people, commanded that all the heads of the Banditi, and other facinorous Traytors that were taken in the Monastery of the *Zoccolanti*, and in the *Ceriglio*, shold be distinguished from others, and plac'd by themselves, and fix'd in the great Market place, but the carcase of *Caraffa* shold be tied to a beam athwart, and his head shold be put in a grate of iron with his foot nail'd underneath, and fix'd without the porta di *Gennaro*, through which the passage was to the Palace of *Maratoni*,  
putting

putting above that grate of iron, and under his carcase in the market place the fore-said words in large legible Characters, *Don Poppo Caraffa Rebelle della patria, & tradisore del fidelissimo popolo*, all which was punctually executed, the peeple still bawl'd aloud, let Traytors die, let Traytors die; and nothing was heard up and down the streets in every corner, but shriekings, and howlings, with horrid curses, which made a hideous noise in the air.

At this spectacle of *Caraffa* the fear of the Cavaliers encreas'd so much, that they expected no other thing then to be torn in pieces, seeing them lay hands so inhumanly upon such that were us'd to make that City tremble at other times, as also the whole Kingdom of Naples: And the foundation of their fears was the greater, because that after the discovery of the plots made by the Banditi; the peeple rise up and multiplied more fast then ever, for that very night there were numbered 114000. arm'd persons, without black caps, and the gentlemen that adher'd to the people, with divers other, as the Catalogue was seen in the hands of *Don Georgio Serfale*. As also of the doubts they had that the Viceroy himself had a hand in that conjuration of the Banditi, and to make him resolve to grant them whatsoever they desired, *Masaniello* commanded that no refreshments or provision shold passe into the castle, where he and his Dutchesse, with the Collaterall Counsell, and the Counsell of State, with the greatest part of the Kings Ministers, Servants and Officers resided, as also into those quarters where the Spaniards were billeted, where they permitted neither bread, or wine, or snow to be carried, but only a few roots, and herbs.

He commanded also, because he intended to choak them with thirst, as well as to famish them with hunger, that



that all the Aqueducts should be cut off: Whereupon the Viceroy seeing himself in so seervy a condition, dispatch't a letter to the Archbishop, that he wold make known to the people his sincere intentions towards them, and that he was not only a meer stranger, but most averse to the practises of the Banditi, and their abominable conjurations; For proof wherof he might assure them that he us'd all humane industry that could be imagined, to apprehend those Banditi, and deliver them to the hands of the people, to do with them what they pleas'd; such were the Protections of the Viceroy to clear himself of those ombrages he found the people began to have of him. The Tenor of the Generall to the Archbishop was as followeth.

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Most

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Most Eminent, and most Reverend Lord,

**T**He news of the adistrust of the people, with that accident of the Duke of Mataloni, put me in a great deal of care, for I desire no other thing but the satisfaction of the people, and the contentment of the City; therefore I thought good to let your Eminence know that if I had any of the Banditi in my hands, I wold deliver them to the power of the most faithfull City, or any other that disturb'd our quietnesse. Your Eminence may please to let this be known, and command that notice be sent me of what passeth, and how your Eminence fareth, whose most Eminent person God preserve for many years. From the Palace this 10. of July, 1647. Your Eminence may please to perform whatsoever I offer'd the most faithfull City in the behalfe of his Majesty and myself. My Lord, what hath lately happen'd leaves me full of wonder; I offer to your Eminence by the life of the King, that any of the Banditi whom I can lay hold on I will immediatly send them to the most faithfull people, to whom I wold be right understood, for I desire nothing else but quietnesse.

So I am the greatest Servant of your Eminence,

El Duque de Arcos,

The Archbishop did acquaint the people by vertue of the foresaid Letter, with the right intents of the Viceroy towards them, which help'd to mitigate in part the ill talent that was conceiv'd against him ; yet notwithstanding *Masaniel* o did publish a rigorous Ban, that all as well people, as Cavaliers, shold be ready at the sound of the public Bell under pain to have their houses fir'd; for the suspicion continued still, that there was a plot for more Banditi to invade the City, and to joyn with the Spanish and German Militia to surprize her; but whereas Cavaliers were mentioned in that Ban, 'twas to make an ostentation of their power, rather then to make use of any of them, for they did not confide in them. There were vessels full of earth and stones placed at the head of every street, and upon the approach at night *Masaniello* commanded for the Watch of the City, and to prevent all robberies, that Forts and Bastions shold be rais'd at the mouth of every street, not onely where the people, but where the Nobility did inhabit, which was performed with such speed that it was marvellous, for before half an hour of night all that vast City was found barricadoed and fortified, with barrells full of earth, faggots, timber and stones, so that but one could passe at a time, and that with some difficulty: He commanded also that all the Houses and Palaces, as well of Cavaliers, as of Citizens, as also of Monks and regular Orders, under pain of having their Monasteries burnt, shold put out lights towards the streets out of their windows and corners, as also that stubble and other combustible things shold be put on fire to clear the streets, that in case the Banditi entred the City, they might be more easily discerned by the light of those fires dispersed up and down the streets: all this was executed with punctuall and exact celerity by all, as far as the Regents of the Chancery, as by all the Gownmen, Nobles, Cavaliers, Regulars, and by all  
con-

conditions of people, being all very much affrighted by the sad tragedy of poor *Caraffa*, and 150. heads of the *Banditi*, all which was don in lesse then the space of 6. hours, which were seen fix'd upon divers poles up and down the streets; They were also terrified at the huge number of 150000. men all arm'd, and being ready to obey the beck of *Masaniello*, who as he had been another *Cola di Renzo*, did no sooner signifie his pleasure, but it was don in a minut, in such a manner, that if he sayd bring me the head of such a one, or let such a Palace be burnt, and the house of such a Prince be plundered, or any other the least thing commanded, at the very instant without any doubts or replies 'twas put in Execution, a glory that no King or Emperour yet enjoy'd: and to put a period to the tragicall acts of this day; he declared by the dreadfull noise of Drum and Trumpet the Duke of *Mataloni* to be a rebell to his King and Countrey; and whosoever shold bring him in shold have thirty thousand Crowns in gold, and his head shold ransom one hundred and fifty *Banditi*, and ten thousand Crowns were added for a reward to him that shold bring him alive, so he sent Companies up and down to find him out, but *Masaniello* employed his own brother to find him out at Benevento with a considerable strength of Horse and Foot.

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Thursday

Thursday the 11. of July, 1647.

The fifth day.

Is well known, by that which *Pliny* and *Firraquello* do affirm; That in the Olympick Games, the often fell out the Judges did give the palm and prize in doubtfull combats, nor as much according to the virtue and valor of the combatant, as for the favour and applause of the people: One may deservedly think then, that *Masaniello*, although but young, and of a very low birth, but having the empty gale of popular applause blowing upon him, specially of such a huge multitude of people as are in Naples, obtain'd the truncheon of generall command over them: But the wonder is the greater, that so base a creature (I will not say a Fisherman, but a Fishermans boy, nor a compleat man, but a youth in a manner) should draw after him such swarms of people, and the second day to be attended by the civillest and discreetest sort of men; the third to make himself absolute Commander o're them, and the charge of Generalissimo, every one shewing obedience to his commands accordingly; the fourth and fifth day by his sagacious orders, ready dispatches, and oportune expedients; and above all, by his spiritfullnesse, efficacy and capacity in negotiating busineses of so great importance: He was held to be of such wisdom and counsell, that he rais'd a kind of admiration in all men, and particularly in the mind of the Archbishop, who more then any other had occasion to try his capacity, by treating with him, and by the rigorous justice (from the first day of his reign, to the last end of his usurped dominion) which he exercis'd, as also for his precipitated barbarisms, as we shall touch anon,

the ugly horrors and astonishments he struck into the whole city: For, he had an unspeakable boldness, which seem'd wonderfull to the present, and will seem incredible to the absent, not as a Plebeian, or some abject fellow, but like a kind of great Marriall Commander, having threats in his looks, terrors in his gestures, and revenge in his countenance, subjugated all Naples: Naples, the head of such a Kingdom, the Metropolis of so many Provinces, the Queen of so many Cities, the Mother of so many glorious Hero's, the Rendezvous of Princes, the Nurse of so many valiant Champions, and spiritfull Cavaliers; this Naples by the impeactrable judgments of Heaven, though having six hundred thousand souls in her, saw her self commanded by a poor abject vile Fish-er-boy, who rais'd a numerous Army, amounting in few hours to one hundred and fifty thousand men: he made trenches, set Sentinells, laid Spies, gave signs, chastised the Rascals, condemn'd the guilty, view'd the Squadrons, rank'd their Files, comforted the fearfull, confirm'd the stout, encouraged the bold, promis'd rewards, threaten'd the suspected, reproach'd the coward, applauded the valiant, and marvellously incited the minds of men, by many degrees his superiours, to battell, to burnings, to plunder, to spoil, to blood, and to death. The whole City, yea the Spaniards themselves stood astonished, that in so great and so confus'd a multitude of infinite numbers of armed people, he could proceed so regularly in his orders, and that they were so exactly observed, that there was never seen nor known the like, that he should be so observant to Ladies, so respectfull of the holy Church and her Officers, that all the while he would not suffer any outrage to be offer'd them, except only in *Santa Maria della Nuova* in the quest of *Malatoni*: that among such a world of tempting rich goods which there were burnt up and down, he would not suffer the

value of a pin to be converted to private use.

The first order that was published by *Masaniello* upon Thursday morning betimes, was, That all men should go without cloaks, gowns, wide cassocks, or such like, which was generally obeyed, not only of the common sort, but of all the Nobility, of all the Churchmen, and Religious Orders; and 'twas a marvellous thing, if not rather ridiculous, to see the Dominicans, Carmelites, the Regular Canons, Jesuites, Teatins, Priests, and all sorts of Regulars, yea the Canons and Dignitaries of the Cathedral Churches, the Chaplains of the Archbishop *Filamarino*, of Cardinall *Trivulzio*, of the Viceroy, the Apostolicall Nuncio, and of all the Bishops residing then in *Naples*: And if we give credit to the relation of many, their Eminences themselves went without upper garments all the while that *Masaniello* reign'd, every one submitting to so vile a fellow.

He commanded also that all women, of what degree or quality soever they were, should go without fardingalls, which was also obey'd; and that when they went abroad they should tuck their petticoats somewhat high, that it might be discern'd whether they carried any arms underneath; it having bin discovered, that under such long robes sundry sorts of arms have bin brought to the *Banditi*, and other enemies of the people: And besides, the night before there were many papers thrown up and down, wherein there were inklings given of some notable design against the people. That morning also all the streets were intrench'd, and the cannons from the Magazine of *San Lorenzo* were brought down, and set upon carriages, and plac'd in divers parts of the city which lay most advantageous, and companies both of foot and horse were dispers'd up and down, well arm'd, to be able to withstand any force.

*Masaniello* commanded also, that all Cavaliers, under



pain of life should deliver their arms, as also all noble personages, to the hands of such Officers as he should send with Commission accordingly; and that all their servants should also give up their weapons for the service of the people; which they did, though with a very ill will; for, they plainly perceived the design of this disarming; which was not only to make them unable to make any opposition, but to expose them to the mercy of the furious people their enemies.

There was also that day an Excize put upon all edible commodities, and at what price they should be sold. Ther was also by command of the said *Masaniello* in sundry of the most eminent places of the City, divers frames of pictures set up of *Charles* the Emperour, and of his Catholique Majesty *Philip* the fourth, now regnant, with the Arms of the City of *Naples* drawn underneath; and when the soldiers pass'd by any of those places, they cryed out, *Viva il Re di Spagna, & muoia il mal governo*, let the King of Spain live, and let the ill government die.

While that morning the commands of *Masaniello* were publish'd and executed ev'ry where throughout the City, the Archbishop who from Tuesday morning kept himself within the Monastery of del Carmine, to be able to negotiate with more conveniency with *Masaniello*, and with other heads of the people, he was not wanting to publish the true intent of his meaning, and of that of the Vice-Roy, and the fervent desire he had to put in execution the last accord, thereby to appease this high popular fury, which ev'ry day, ev'ry hour, yea ev'ry moment, was the cause still of greater hurt and ruine. therefore having sent into the Castle Father *Filomarino* his Capuchin brother to that effect, he employ'd that morning *Cesar Gherardini* the Ma-  
ster

ster of his Chamber to induce the Viceroy to satisfie the people, and to give his assent to what was demanded, assuring him of the inclination that the said people had to a peace, so that all depended upon him: otherwise going thus arming daily more and more, and madding up and down the streets, he could not but prognosticate a totall and irreparable ruine to City and Kingdom: the Vice-Roy receiv'd the Embassie of the Archbishop with unspeakable contentment, and to shew his readinesse and uniformity of thoughts with the said Archbishop, he writ unto him again a most affectionate Letter, wherein demonstrating the ardent disposition he had to publike tranquillity, he referr'd himself to every thing that his Eminence had don, and would ratifie whatsoever he wold promise *ex tunc pro nunc*, to the end, that all delaies might be cut off, by carrying and returning Propositions and Answers from one side, and the other, so much in prejudice of the publike good of the City: the Letter was in effect as followeth.

Most eminent, and most reverend Lord;  
**T**HE News which the Master of your Eminences Chamber brought me, have admittid me much contentment, and they were conformable to the hopes that I have alwaies had to see all matters accommodated by the operations of your Eminence, to whom all shall be attributed; I pray continue your wanted diligence that hitherto you have usid, that we may see this mighty businesse come to perfection: and because we may not be subject that what is once agreed upon may be intangled, the onely remedy will be, that whatsoever you shall promise to this most faithfull peeple, I will make good: and as I

desire that nothing may be credited but what shall be sent from your Eminence, so I shall not give faith to anything, but what shall come from your hands: God guard your Eminence for many years.

From Castelnauo this

11. of July, 1647.

I kisse the hands of your most reverend Eminence, and rest,

The greatest of your Servants,

El Duque de Arcos.

The Archbishop having receiv'd from the Viceroy this ample Commission and faculty to do what he held expedient, he caus'd to be call'd unto him into the Church del Carmine, Masaniello, with his Counsellors, Gehovino, and Arpaiz, and reading unto them the said letter, with much dexterity and eagernes he forc'd himself to represent unto them the tendernes of the Viceroyes affections towards the peeple, and his own most ardent desires to give them all possible satisfaction that might afford them a plenary contentment: Therefore they by a reciprocall correspondence of affection, and for the universall quietnes of the same peeple, were bound to condescend unto, and consummate the whole business, by conforming themselves to an accommodation: On these perswasions twenty of the chiefeft Rulers of the peeple being present in the Church del Carmine, and a great number of the most civill sort of peeple, they all promis'd by firm asseverations to his Eminence, that for his love, and to correspond with the love of the Viceroy, they were most ready to finish the accord: Therefore there should be a care taken forthwith to make the Capitulations. The Bishop joyc'd extremely

extremely for the assurance the people gave him that day to conclude the accord so much breath'd after; and to give beginning to distinction of Articles: The Viceroy thought it expedient to put them together, who also did so greedily thirst after an accommodation; and this he did by the agency of *Giuseppe de Rossi*, a Minor his conventuall Theologue, and such advice being very gratefull to the Viceroy, he answer'd the Bishop with another letter, recommending unto him with the hottest tenderneffe that could be, the expedition of the businesse, which could permit no longer delay, referring (to which end) to the substance of the letter formerly sent him by the master of his Chamber; the copy of the last is this, wherein he touch'd at the detention of certain Gallies arriv'd at the port, but it should be far from prejudicing or distracting the Treaty any way; or to hinder the satisfaction that was intended to be given to the most faithfull people, as hereafter shall be mentioned.

Most eminent, and most reverend Lord;

**T**He Theologue whom your Eminence sent unto me, told me to day shold be put in execution in the behalfe of the most faithfull people that which is capitulated, and that I wold detain the Gallies: I send this order open, because they may be detain'd in any place where they shall be found: to day we hope we shall get out of this care by the intercession of your Eminence, whom I return to pray, that no delays be admitted, but that matters be transacted according to the paper which the Master of the Chamber brought from your Eminence, whom God preserve many years. From the Palace  
11. of July 1647.

So I rest,

Of your most eminent reverence  
the greatest Servitor,

El Duque de Arco.

The Theologue brought this generall Commission just at the time when the Archbishop was very busie in distending the Capitulations of the people for an accord; which being dispatcht with greater celerity then was believ'd, wherein ther easily appear'd a concurrence of divine assistance, by the intercession of the most glorious Virgin del Carmino, they were sent forthwith by the hands of Father *Filomartino* the Capuchin by his Eminence unto the Viceroy, that his Excellence shold sign them with his own hand, which was don; and it being notified by the said Father, that the desire of the people was to have the sayed Capitulations legally authorized by public act, and subscrib'd not only by the Viceroy's hand, but the Collateral Councell royall, together with the Councell of State, all was readily assented unto. Therefore another Letter was sent in more earnest terms, then any of the former, wherein the Archbishop by efficacious instances did desire his Excellence would operate to bring to a period that solemn ceremony so much panted after by the desires of the people, representing unto him the imminent dangers that otherwise wold insue, and were visibly hanging o're City and Kingdom, to the disservice of God and the King, the holy Church, and the Citizens, to the discomfort of women, and wheron depended the lifes of so many innocent babes; as also for the advantage and boldnesse the enemies of the Crown wold take for to undermine it, and to embroyl (as in former times was practis'd) to florishing a Kingdom, notwithstanding its fidelity and constancy of loyalty known to all the world, specially to the always sacred and Catholic House of Austria: The Viceroy replied, that he wold willingly and most cheerfully ratifie and confirm all things in the name of his Majesty, and not any their privileges, but the generall Indulgence or pardon already promis'd, with assu-

rance that for the future he wold most rigorously punish all the Banditi, or any other perturbors of the public peace, esteeming all that most faithfull people for his Majesties dear children, and the most beloved vassalls of all his crowns, and shold be respected so alwaies by himself. I thought good to display this in Italian for such who do not well understand the Spanish, but the letter of the Viceroyes was punctually to this following effect.

Most eminent, and most reverend Lord,

**B**y the hand of your Eminences, the pretensions of this most faithfull people of Naples have been seiled; I have granted them the great Charter or priviledge which they desir'd that was in the time of Charles V. which I dispatche in form, and I again approve and ratifie whatsoever that priviledge of his Casarean Majesty contains in the name of his now Catholike Majesty Regnant. And touching the general pardon, let it be drawn up according to their own fancy, I wil confirm it, both touching matters pass'd, as also for the future: Moreover I will punish the Banditi with all severity, who were cal'd in by any one whatsoever, and with greater rigour then formerly, as the chiefest perturbators of the publike peace, but finding that the conclusion of this businesse still suffers delays, and inconveniences arise thence every instant, I thought good to represent again and again unto your Reverence all this, that as being the Father of the whole City, you wold intimate unto the most faithfull people, that from these protractations may arise, that the enemies of his Majesty may lay hold on an occasion

eason to disquiet this flourishing Kingdome, and sow new  
 divisions in ev'ry corner; a thing which this most faith-  
 full people must needs be sensible of, and it behoves them  
 so to be; which people have shew'd them alwaies so zeal-  
 ous in his Majesties service; I earnestly desire that  
 all consultations may tend to their good: Moreover, your  
 Eminence may please to intimate, that all the inconve-  
 niences that shall grow by not taking speedy resolution  
 to the service of God, to that of the Kings, to the holy  
 Church, to the Citizens, to women and innocent chil-  
 dren, all this shall be put to their account who shall de-  
 lay the accomplishment of that which is already pitch'd  
 upon, since for my part I am ready night and day in the  
 name of his Majesty to put ev'ry thing in execution:  
 Besides I have done all things that were possible in the  
 behalf of this most faithful people, whom his Majesty  
 doth esteem for his sons, and the most beloved of all his  
 Monarchie, and I would treat them so, desiring their  
 ease and quietnesse. I put all things in your Eminences  
 hands, whom God preserve many years. 11. July, 1647.

Since I had writtén this letter, I understood your  
 Eminence is not in the Carmine; I pray be pleas'd to  
 return thither, and treat with the most faithful people  
 accordingly, and by our grave authority to let them  
 fully understand, how infinitely it imports to put in ex-  
 ecution what is agreed upon, and to cut off all delays;  
 it will be a work worthy of your Eminences cares, I will  
 add no more but that I am the greatest Servitor of your  
 Reverence,

El Duque de Arcos.



As soon as the present Letter, and the subscribed Capitulations were delivered unto Father *Filomarino*, and brought back by him to the Bishop, they were consign'd by him to the power of the people, it being solemnly appointed, that after the sayd Capitulations had been publicly read in the Church *del Carmine* in the presence of the whole people, *Masaniello* should go in company of the Archbishop to the Castle to speak with the Viceroy.

About ten a clock the same day the report being dispers'd that the accord was finish'd, and that *Masaniello* was to transfer himself to the Castle to speak with the Viceroy in person, 'twas incredible what a multitude of people gather'd together in the great Market place; besides those numbers that fill'd the Church of *Carmine*, where the Archbishop sitting under a great canopy of state hard by the great Altar in a stately chaire, the Capitulations were read from the Pulpit by a Notary, where stood also on foot *Masaniello* apparell'd in cloth of silver, together with his Counsellor *Genovino*, and *Arpaia* the now elect of the people. This was one *Don Isidoro*, *Genovino's* old acquaintance in the time of the Duke of *Ossuna*, who at the beginning of these troubles found himself in the Government of *Tenarola*, an inhabitant of the City of *Aversa*, and was sent for purposely by *Masaniello*.

The Capitulations being read and understood, and receiv'd with inexpressible joy and applause, *Genovino* went up the Pulpit, and with a loud voice said these words: My people, these are the things which you have so long desired; and endeavour'd to be procur'd ever since the Government of the Duke of *Ossuna*; yet could they never be had; but by Gods speciall grace and the blessed Virgin of *Carmine* our Lady, we have obtained them: Let us jubilate for so high and signal

a blessing, let us triumph for so glorious a victory, let us give heaven due thanks for so dear a trophy; thundering upon this blessed occasion *Te Deum*; to which Hymn he himself giving the beginning, he came down from the Pulpit; and the music was pursued by two Quires, accompanied with the deep sound of Organs, and the sweet quaverings of divers musically instruments, which filled with such a jubilee and joy the hearts of all people, that a good part of the Spectators out of a tenderness did fall a weeping for excess of contentment.

*Te Deum* being sung with that ravishment, the Bishop did prepare himself to accompany *Masaniello* with his company towards the Pallace to visit the Vice-Roy; but to make this Cavalcata more splendid, and with greater magnificence and decorum, *Masaniello* had commanded before under pain of firing, that all Masters of Families should hang their windows, walls and balconies with the richest silk pieces and tapestries they had; besides, that care shall be taken to have all the streets cleanly swept which lead along to the Castle: 'Twas marvelous that this thing was no sooner spoken, but executed by all sorts of persons, as well Nobles, Cavaliers, Ecclesiasticks, as Merchants, Citizens and Artizans: and one Gentleman disdainful to obey the commands of such a base fellow, he was perswaded by a well-weigh'd discreet friend of his, to conform; and not contract with so powerfull and popular a man, urging unto him the examples of some Spanish Grandees who complied with the time, and so became a Conqueror as he were of the fury of *Masaniello*; from whom by his disobedience he had happily brought fire and ruine upon himself.

*Masaniello* dispatch'd presently a Captain of his to the Castle, to acquaint the Viceroy of his intention to

come

com to parley with him, desiring to know his pleasure therein; the Viceroy made shew to like the message and the visite, therefore he answer'd, that he might com when he thought good, for he wold gladly see him.

*Masaniello* having shaken off his Mariners vest, which was no other but a shirt, a wastecoate, and a linnen pair of breeches, he clad himself with cloth of silver, with a totting plume of feathers in his hat all white, with a naked sword in his hand, and mounting in this posture upon a prancing ginet, he march'd towards the Castle; he went before the Bishops Coach, attended by fifty thousand of the choicest of the people, whereof there were som Foot Companies, som Troops a horse-back: upon the right side of the Bishops Coach did ride *Mateo d'Amatphi Masaniello's* brother clad in cloth of gold, with rich sword and dagger sutable, and upon the left side there rid the new *Eleff* of the people, *Francisco Antonio Arpaia*, and immediately neer the Coach came in a Sedan the prime Counsellor of the people, *Don Fulio Genovino*, the further the Cavalcata advanc'd, the more did peeple increase of all degrees, ages, sexes, and occupations, wherewith all the streets were thronged, great acclamations and applauses were sent up to the air, wherewith ev'ry ones heart did overwhelm for the different state of plenty and freedom which they were like to have from that condition of penury and subjection they were formerly plung'd in; the cry was in every corner, *Viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Cardinal Filomarino, viva il fidelissimo popolo di Napoli*: Let the King of Spain live, live Cardinall *Filomarino*, let the most faithfull people of Naples live: with such acclamations they entred the Castle, where before the Fountain Medina there went up to meet *Masaniello* in the Vice-Roys name the Captain of his guard a horseback, but without arms, saluting him in the name of his Master, and giving

ving him the welcom to the Palace, where his Excellence expected him with much desire: *Masaniello* returned him the salure, and 'twas observed, though not with as much curtesie, yet with as much gravity and few words, which being don, *Masaniello* stop'd and made signs the peeple should go no further, there being twenty thousand people already entred, and 'twas admirable to see how immoveable they all stood, and with what incredible silence. Then *Masaniello* lighted off his giner, and began to speak in a loud, yet gentle tone as followeth:

*My dear and much beloved people, let us give God thanks with eternall sounds of Jubilee, that we have recovered our former liberty; who would have thought we should have come to so fair a passe? they seem dreams or fables, yet you see they are truths and reall story; let infinite thanks be given to heaven, and to the most blessed Virgin of Carmine, and to the paternall benignity of the most reverend Bishop our Shepherd; Well my people, who are our Masters? answer with me, God: and the peeple answer'd accordingly, and with ready ecchoes took the sound from their Generall *Masaniello*: this being don, he took out of his bosom the Charters of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles* the Emperour, with the new Priviledges confirmed by the Viceroy, by the Collateral and Councell of State, and with a louder voice then before, redoubling his words, he said; Now are we exempted, and free from all Gabells, we are cas'd of so many weights, impositions are taken away and extinguish'd now: now is restor'd that dear liberty in which rests the happy memories of King *Ferdinand*, and of *Charles* the Emperour: I for my own particuler desire not any thing, I do not pretend any thing but public good, the most reverend Archbishop knows well, my right intentions told him often, and confirm'd by Oaths, and as  
from*

from the beginning of our just resentments, for the  
 desire his Eminence had to see the people quieted, I  
 was offer'd 200. Crowns a moneth out of his own purse,  
 all the time of my life, provided I shold proceed no  
 farther in the pretensions desir'd by us, but shold be an  
 instrument to accommodate all things; I ever, though  
 with many thanks, refus'd that offer. Moreover, if I had  
 not bin tied by the strong tie of a proceps to his Emini-  
 nence, and terrified with the thunder of Excommuni-  
 cation, I wold not have apparel'd my self as you see me,  
 I wold never have shaken off my mariners weeds; for I  
 was born such, such a one I liv'd, and such a one I mean  
 to live and die. After the fishing of publike liberty which  
 I have made in the tempestuous sea of this afflicted Ci-  
 ty, I will return to my Hook and Line, not reserving  
 to my self as much as a nail for my own dwelling: I de-  
 sire no more of you, but that when I am dead, you  
 wold every one say an Ave Maria for me: do you pro-  
 mise me this? Yes, yet every one answer'd, we will do  
 it but 100. years hence: Masaniello replied, I thank you:  
 and let me desire you not to lay down your arms till a  
 confirmation com from Spain of all these priviledges,  
 from the King our Liege Lord. Trust not the Nobili-  
 ty, for they are Traytors, and our enemies; and upon  
 this he came he enlarg'd himself in such spitefull and  
 acrimonious terms, that for modesties sake I omit them.  
 He went on saying, I go to negotiate with the Vice-  
 roy, and within an hour you shall see me again, or at  
 least to morrow morning; but if to morrow I be not with  
 you, put to fire and sword the whole City; do not you  
 passe your words unto me to do so? and why not? Yes  
 thus we will, they answer'd all resolutely, you may be  
 sure of that. Well, well, replied Masaniello, though  
 what hath hitherto pass'd hath not much pleas'd the  
 Viceroy, yet his Majesty will find that he hath not lost  
 any

any thing by it; onely some of the Nobility our enemies have lost by it, who wil return to their former beggary, ravenous wolfs who bought and sold our blouds, never regarding the glory of God, the service of his Majesty, or the common good of City and Kingdome. Now the temples of the Spanish Monarchy shall be adorn'd with the most precious Crown that ever she bore upon her head, that which shall be given him by us hereafter shall be all his, and not as in former times: for when we gave him any treasure, it vanish'd away, and was half drunk up by his Officers.

Having spoken thus much and more, he turn'd at last to the Bishop, saying, most eminent Lord, bless this people: the Bishop reach'd out his cap out of the Coach, and making two signs of the Crosse on both sides, he gave them his pastorall benediction.

And thinking to go on with his *Cavalcata*, the number of people was so great, that it fill'd the whole Castle, and so hindred the passage. And because going to treat of peace, 'twas unseemly that such a confus'd company of people should go along, *Masaniello* upon pain of life, and of rebellion, commanded that no body should make one step farther; which was unavoidably observ'd with marvellous obedience. He advanced therefore a horseback first, and the Archbishop in his Coach with *Arpaia*, and *Genovino*, and *Masaniello's* brother: Being com near the Palace, where ther was a strong trench garded by companies of Horse and Foot, and all the Balcones and windows being lin'd with armed men, *Masaniello* pass'd furiously into the trench, and the Bishop after him with other horses and coaches, and being entred into the Court, as they went up the stairs, the Viceroy was there ready to meet the Archbishop, who brought in *Masaniello* to do him reverence, which he did, and putting himself at his feet, he kiss'd them

them in the name of the people, thanking his Excellence for the grace he had don them touching the Capitulations granted them, saying he was com thither that his Excellence might dispose of him as he pleas'd ; whether he would hang him, break him upon wheels, or put him to any other kind of death : But the Viceroy made him rise up, saying, *He never knew him to be culpable, or that he had offended His Majesty in any thing ; therefore he might be merry, for he shold be alwayes well regarded by him ;* and with these words ( they say ) he often embraced him : Whereunto Masaniello replied, *That He never had any ill designs in all his life, but all were bent to do His Majesty service, and unto His Excellence, whercof he called God to witnesse :* And saying this, being come up to the innermost rooms of the Palace, they discours'd a little alone ; Then came in the Archbishop, and they all three consulted about the affairs of the City then current, and the present estate whereinto 'twas fallen.

In the mean time there were divers whisperings in the Court below, among the huge concourse of people that was gather'd together in such numbers, from all parts and corners of the City, besides those that were first assembled in the great yard of the Castle, which were so thick, that one might have trill'd a bal upon their heads: the murmur did arise from som jealousies that Masaniello might be arrested, or at least som hurt don unto him; therefore the Viceroy thought it expedient that he might be publicly seen in an open balcone with the Archbishop and himself, which was don accordingly ; whence Masaniello facing the people, sayed, *Lo I am here, I am alive and free, Peace, Peace :* at which words the people exceedingly rejoycing cried also, *Peace, Peace :* a little after all the bells rung in the Churches circumjacent, as in the Churches of S. Lewis, of the holy Spirit, of the Cross,



and *Santa Maria del Angeli*, but he not liking that ringing, commanded they should ring no longer; which was obeyed accordingly; *Masaniello* told the Viceroy, now my Lord you shall see how obedient the *Napolitans* are, so he bade them cry out, *Viva Dio, Viva la Madonna del Carmine, viva il Re di Spagna, viva il Filomarino, Viva il Duca de Arcos, viva il fidelissimo popolo di Napoli*: Let God live, let the most holy Virgin of Carmine live, let the King of Spain live, live *Filomarino*, and the Duke of Arcos, with the most faithfull people of Naples; and with ev'ry *Viva* that he cryed, the people followed him, and at last he cryed *Muoia il mal governo*, let the ill Government die: This being don as the first proof, he tryed a second upon the people, and putting his finger upon his mouth there was a profound universall silence, that scarce a man was seen to breath; afterwards, for a last proof of his authority, and the obedience of the people, he commanded with a loud voyce out of the Balcone wherein he was, that ev'ry soul there present, under pain of rebellion and life should retire from that Court; which was punctually and presently obey'd, as if they had all vanish'd away, not one remaining behind, insomuch that the Viceroy was amaz'd at such a ready and marvellous obedience.

Many discourses being pass'd in the Palace 'twixt the Viceroy, the Bishop and *Masaniello*, they appointed among themselves that the Capitulations should be printed which were demanded of the people, and subscrib'd by the Viceroy, as also by the Collaterall, and the Counsell of State and War, and that the Sunday next following, the Viceroy, accompanied with all the Tribunals should go to the Dome in Person, where the sayed Capitulations should be publickely read, and sworn unto by solemn Oath, to observe them for ever, as also to procure that they should be confirm'd by his Catholike Majesty: After  
this

his the Bishop went down with *Masaniello*, having taken their leave of the Viceroy to take Coach: So afterwards the Viceroy did ratifie all, as desiring nothing more then that by his moderation and prudence the confusion shold cease, and the City freed from Banditi, from plunderers and facinorous men: Hereupon he commanded his Commissary generall of the field to be alwaies at hand to receive his Orders, which was obey'd exactly.

After this parley *Masaniello* swayed with more domination then ever he did in quality of absolute Monarque or'e the City, as well in civill as warlike affairs *ad modum belli*, with uncontrollable independent authority till his head was chopt off. When he parted from the Castle the Viceroy bestowed on him a rich chain of gold of 3000. crowns value, putting it about his neck with his own hands; although he had refus'd it divers times; but afterwards receiving it by the advice of the Bishop he was declar'd at the same time by the Viceroy Duke of *S. George*, by a renunciation made him of that title nor long before by the Marquis of Torrecuso: and for the last seal of complement, *Masaniello* prostrating himself at the feet of the Viceroy, he kiss'd his knee, after which embracement, he sayed, Son goe in peace, and God bleſſe thee; whereupon having taken his last leave, and going down, the Archbishop brought him into his own Coach, going thence to Toledo street where the Archiepiscopall Palace stood; in which journey 'twas a pleasant sight to behold ev'ry window hung with rich Tapestries, Carpets, Curtains, and Hangings, and the streers full of great Wax candles and Torches, it being now one hour in the night, and the bell's ringing out in ev'ry Church that had any through all the City.

As they were com to the Archbishops Palace, while he was in discourse to entertaine *Masaniello*, a noise was spread abroad, that a great number of Banditi were com  
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against the people; the Marquis of *S. Ermo*, who was of the Family of the *Caraccioli*, entering the same time into the town, being return'd from his countrey-houses with som horsemen, which made the jealous people think they were Banditi; so that there wanted but a little that the Marquis had not bin torn into pieces with all his company: but discovering himself what he was, & being known by divers, they went to acquaint *Masaniello* with all, who was yet with the Archbishop in his Pallace, and the first that went was the Marchioness of *S. Ermo*, Aunt unto the said Marquis; which she did as well to speak with *Masaniello*, as to desire the Archbishop to interpose and inform him of the truth for the security of her Nephew; *Masaniello* had scarce understood the substance of her desires, but taking her by the hand he told her, Lady Marquis, the least hair of his head shall not suffer; so he commanded som of the people, who were there present, to acquaint the Commanders and Captains of the *Militia* up and down the City with his pleasure herein.

After this *Masaniello* thinking to return to his house in the Market place, the Bishop desir'd to make use of his, wherein putting himself with *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, together with his brother, they departed.

By reason of the rumors which were spread that night, as is said already, that a great number of Banditi should invade the City, all the people remained arm'd, and very vigilant, for by command of *Masaniello* divers bells were sounded to that purpose, especially that of *S. John* of *Carbonara*, that of the Market, and that of *S. Augustine*; the lights were also doubled that night in all the windowes, and fires kindled up and down in most streets, which made the City as bright as if it had been at noon day: there were also triple guards placed at every Gate, who asked the names of all such that pass'd, and repass'd, and examined them strictly.

Friday

Friday the 12. of July, 1647.

*The sixth day.*

**T**He condition of the coward is so vile and abject, that he trembleth at ev'ry thing that suddenly happeneth, the least puff of wind that bloweth, the least bird that chirpeth, the least bough that shakes, the least leaf that wags, the least vermin that stirs doth so affright him, that it fills his members with fears, his face with paleness, and he seems to have a fit of an Ague, or is like one shaken with extremity of cold, and oftentimes if he hear any noise or tinamar, he betakes himself to his heels, his feet proving his best counsellors.

Such apprehensions of fears seem'd to have been got into the hearts of the Napolitans at this time, both of the Gentry and Commonalty, the one fearing enemies from abroad, the other those within the City; The one stood in fear of the late usurped power the people had got, the people did fear designs, plots, & stratagems from the Nobility and Gentry, over whom they had so much insulted. Ev'ry troop of popular Squadron seem'd to the gentry to be a whole army: on the other side any strange face that entered into the City seem'd unto the suspecting jealous people a Trojan horse, that would vomit out arrowes and thunderbolts, and close intrapping enemies: hence it came to passe that so many of the Nobles & Gentry abandoning the town, and getting into the countrey, made the countrey all over to appear like a flourishing populous city, for not prostituting their honors and reputation, with their rich moveables, to the diabolical fury of a tumultuous unbridled rabble: but the people drew sinister arguments from this retirement of the Nobility, for they

suspected that they withdrew into the Country out of a dangerous designe to joyn with the banditi, whereof they had an ill-favour'd example upon Wednesday before, in the person of the Duke of *Mataloni* and his brothers; besides the public noise which flew up and down upon the wings of fame before that project was discover'd. God forgive them who introduced so pestiferous an abuse.

There was taken that Friday morning a *Pelluca* with six Mariners, and four short coats compleatly arm'd, one of them carrying a great packet of Letters, who being bound and brought before *Masaniello* where his Squadron was, the said Letters being carry'd upon the top of a Pike, and 'twas found they came from the Duke of *Matalone* to his Secretary, and though nothing could be inferr'd out of them in prejudice of the most faithfull people, yet nevertheless in regard of the mode of writing which was dark, and in cyphers, and because of the former practices and malevolence of the said Duke, *Masaniello* caus'd those six to be dragg'd to the rack; thinking they wold detect som new stratagems: the Mariners also were strictly examin'd, but upon their innocent answers they were releas'd, but for the other, after they had bin tortur'd with the rack most pitiously, their heads were chopp'd off.

It being blaz'd up and down ev'ry where that *Masaniello* did exercise the office of Captain Generall of the people, and that it was confirm'd unto him the night before by the Vice-roy, he was therefore the more fear'd and obey'd: he elected another Tribunall in *Toledo* street, with provision of all instruments that were requir'd to execute Justice, and he plac'd there a Lieutenant for him, who that very day condemn'd four Banditi more; with short cassocks, such as the Councellers of the *Nunciatura* use, which four were beheaded upon the

new Scaffold which he had commanded to be there erected, which struck a great terror in the Courtes call'd in Naples *Scopporette*.

The same morning though *Masaniello* had put off his cloth of silver sure, & taken again the habit of a mariner, yet was he obey'd & feard by ev'ry one: he began betimes to give public audience in the Market place, not upon a bank, but out of a window of his own house which look'd into the Market, whither they us'd to reach him memorials & Petitions upon the end of Pikes, which were infinite, he being with an Archibuz in his hand ready cock'd, which was of great terror to ev'ry one who came to negotiate with him; and the more, because there were eight or ten thousand men in continuall watch before his door: ther were also thousands from other places, who came to receive their commands from him, and to publish his Orders, which ran all in these words, under pain of rebellion and death; insomuch that it was a thing beyond all wonder to see so many Commands, Bans, Commissions and orders publish'd & affix'd to posts & walls, subscribed *Thomas Axello d' Amalphi Capo, & Capitan Generale del fidelissimo popolo di Napoli*, *Thomas Axello* of Malphi Cape and Captain Generall of the most faithfull peeple of Naples: All which Orders were executed with marvellous promptitude and exactnesse, a thing incredible to the absent, and scarce credible to the beholders, who were upon the place, that a wretch extracted out of the dregs of the peeple, shold in five dayes make himself Patron of five hundred thousand souls; that he shold bridle such a spiritfull City as Naples; and have at his beck of all sorts 200000. Combarans, who all acknowledged him for their Generalissimo, that he shold have absolute dominion both by night & day, with the disposing of all things according to his pleasure and fancy: Among other Orders, issued by him the said Friday morning,

these following were of the number. Under pain of life ev'ry one shold cut off his great lock, and wear no Perri-wigs, declaring he had commanded this, because many Bandits were found habited like women with Arms underneath; he renewed the Orders of the day before touching Priests and Religious men, that they shold not wear their upper habits; That all Friers or religious men that were found not to be of the City shold be brought before him, to be examined whether they were true Fryers, or Bandits so habited: That upon the sounding of two a clock within night ev'ry one shold retire to his lodging, and after that time whosoever was found upon the streets shold die irremissibly without mercy. That that Friday being pass'd, every one shold retire to his own shop, and that at ev'ry post four men shold be for a gard, who shold have a Carlin given them, two measure of Wine, and twenty Ounces of Bread every day, and that they shold change every other day, by which reckoning in City and Suburbs the gards might amount to thirty thousand men.

And because from the beginning of the revolution many Lords, Cavaliers, and Officers were retir'd with great prudence to divers Monasteries and Convents, as also sundry Ladies to the Nunneries, one of the first Friday Orders by *Masaniello* was, that every one upon pain of life shold return to their houses, and incontinently every one was constrain'd to submit unto, and obey this command as far as Duke, Counts, and marquises, Regents and Officers, els they had expos'd themselves to the fury of the mercilesse rabble.

There was another command issued out, which was a most rigorous one, that not only the Natives, but Forteners shold set upon their gates the Arms of King of Spain on the right hand, and the Arms of the people on the other, and 'twas suddenly put in execution, by  
 foren



foren Lords and Ministers, and Spanish Regents, as well as by Napolitanes.

Besides the hundred and odd Banditi heads, as was sayed before, which were expos'd to the publick view of the World in the common Market place, divers other Delinquents were put to death this day, and according to the quality of their Offenses, some were hang'd, some beheaded, some set upon wheels, and others shot to death. The Friday morning betimes he caus'd one to be bak'd alive in a fornace, because he made his bread lighter by some ounces; and in the evening he caus'd another being culpable of the same offence, to be shav'd close head and beard, and so sent him to the Castle to receive the rest of his punishment, by the Viceroy: He caus'd a Vintner to be hang'd because he had kill'd a Centinell: He caus'd a Sicilian to be beheaded, because he had taken fifteen Carlines to murder a man: He caus'd a boy to be apprehended, who brought news that there were four thousand foot, and sixteen hundred horse upon their march towards Naples, which boy he sent to the Viceroy, who remanded him, and so was hang'd for an impostor: He had seven Secretaries, and ten Ministers to punish whom he pleas'd; In so much that he was fear'd, obey'd, and serv'd with as much exactness, readiness and terror, as ever any vassall obey'd the Gran Turk.

All the Banditi, and Priests of a leud life, who by his order were taken, were suddenly slain, and if his commands were not instantly perform'd, he stood with a musquet in the window, which he did made shew to discharge often, but wold not. There was a good horse sent him of the value of 400. duckets, and he sent presently to the King, stables, saying, 'twas a horse fitter for his Majesty. He sent also the Viceroy with the sayed horse all sorts of provisions for his stables. He found hid in an odd place in Gold, Silver, and other money neer upon a hundred

hundred thousand crownes, which he commanded should not be squandred by any means, but reserv'd for the King; He offer'd the Viceroy five millions if need were. There were mighty presents made unto him by Cavaliers, but he wold not receive the value of one farthing, saying, God deliver me from the Cavaliers, that I may have neither peace nor truce with them. He sent a *Spaniard* who had murth'rd one, to the Viceroy, that he wold see him punish'd; the Viceroy remanded him, and desir'd that he might be hang'd in the Market place. He caus'd the same day two Banditi to be shot to death at Porta Medina, for being complices with the Duke of *Mataloni*, who though he hated him in perfection, yet he wold not put his Palace a fire, fearing there might be some mine underneath, as also for an intention he had to make it a conservatory for poor Maidens.

By command of *Masaniello* many armed men were dispatch'd through all the City and Suburbs, to do their diligence to apprehend any servant, or any of the family and kindred of the Duke of *Mataloni*, and of Don *Giuseppe* his brother: hereupon divers complices were brought before *Masaniello*, whereof som were put presently to death, others imprison'd, that being well examin'd, and put on the rack, there might be knowledge had where the Duke was, & where he had hid his goods; for none were left in his Palace; as also to know other particulars. Among these a slave of his was lighted upon, who was leading two horses very fair ones, who fearing he should have been suddenly slain, said, that he wold say what he knew or cold, if they spar'd him his life, which being promis'd him, he discover'd, that touching the person of the Duke he went at first to Benevento, and afterwards to Calabria, he knew not whither, but rouching his goods and furniture they were hid in certain Churches, as *Santa Maria de Miracoli*, *Santa Maria della Stella*, as also

in the Monastery of the Augustines ; whereupon the said slave was not onely pardon'd, but well rewarded, well clad, and feasted by command of *Masaniello*, unto whom he gave also the staff of a Captain.

All this being known by *Masaniello*, he caus'd the said Churches and Monasteries to understand, as also all other religious places and Nunneries, that whosoever had any of the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, who was such a traitor to the most faithfull peeple of Naples, they shold without any excuse whatsoever, or any delay produce them all, under pain of having their Monasteries set a fire : Hereupon the Superiors of those Churches and Convents being shrewdly terrified, they took out all the goods of the Duke of *Mataloni*, which were conserv'd in those places, amounting to a vast quantity, and of high prizes and value, for they were rated at five hundred thousand Crowns, so that three hundred Porters were employed to fetch them out : Moreover, there was found there four thousand crownes in ready money, and all being brought before *Masaniello*, he commanded that all his moveables and goods should be put in a Magazin apart hard by the great Market place, and that none under paine of life, shold touch the least rag, but the moneys shold be employed to pay the Souldiers ; afterwards from the Monastery of the Conception of our Lady (amongst which Nuns were hid the goods of *Zavaglius*) were taken by 70 Porters, all the said goods of very great value.

He commanded also that a re-search might be made in those houses that had their goods and furniture burnt formerly, to see whether any more were remaining peradventure, nor was it in vain that he fell upon this design, for there were much more found when the second inquisition was made, that were hid in sundry dark places : nor did it avail a whit the unfortunate Masters of those goods

into wells, privies, grotzes, and other places under earth ; but they search'd all those subterranean places, and found out great quantities, specially *Zaudos* house, where they lighted upon many vessells of silver, and bags of gold and silver, which they took out, as also out of the Palace of the Duke of *Caruano* ; they search'd the least corner ev'ry where both above and below ground, as they did likewise in the house of the Counsellor *Navarrea*, who had hid his treasure under an Alter : they pried into the very privies and jakes in the house of Counsellor *d'Angelis* : they rush'd into Churches, Convents and Hospitalls, to find out the goods of *Cesar Lubrano* ; in som they set afire their Friends and Kinsmens goods, and spar'd none whom they thought had inriched themselves by farms of any kind of Gabell.

*Masaniello* also commanded a band of armed men to go to the Countrey, and demolish also there the house of the Duke of *Caruano*, and burn to cinders all the furniture and goods that were there deposited, which was done accordingly : the Palace of *Mataloni* which was in *Chiaia*, with whatsoever there was therein, was pitifully set on fire ; nay the rabble took his Picture, with that of his fathers, and made them both passe the flames ; but first they mangled them most horribly, thrusting them thorough with their swords, plucking out their eyes, and cutting off their Noses and heads : and being returned to the great Market place, they hung another picture of the Duke of *Mataloni* under the body of *Don Peppo Cassa* before said, which was tied about a great beam, and with a *Morro* underneath, *This is the Duke of Mataloni, rebell to His Majesty, and waytor to the most faithfull people* : And the beam was supported with new pillars, whereunto the body of *Don Peppo* was tied, & the effigies of the Duke, with his brother *Don Giuseppe*, who was also hung up in picture : and this was in the same place where

where the infortunate Prince *de Savoy* was beheaded, of whose so much lamented death, procur'd him by the Duke of *Medina de las Torres*, the said *Mataloni* and the house of *Caraffa* was thought to be the chiefest cause; but afterwards when the innocence of his cause was known, his Catholick Majesty re-established his son in all his possessions, renew'd his Titles and Honors, with all the Demeans, Rents, and Heriots, which son dying, without children, and the estate falling to the Count of *Castillano* his Uncle and Fathers brother, he was so far esteem'd by his Catholic Majesty, that he gave him a Company of Spanish Infantry, which is a very rare favor to an Italian Cavalier; and now he hath the fourth office of Trust, except the Vicegerencies of Naples and Sicilia, with the government of Milan, that any man hath in Italy, which is the Stradico of *Messina*, which is a most honorable charge, that Town being the cape of the Sicilian Kingdom, and Metropolis thereof, and with all a Fort of much jealousie, being the key of that Island, and the outer wall of all Italy, which Office is executed by the said Prince with much praise and emulation to his enemies, for his sincere remarkable fidelity, and rectitude in matters of justice.

After this, further commands were given by *Masiniello* to burn the goods of divers other Officers, and particularly of the Kings Visitor; yet this command was revok'd by the effectual intercession of the Archbishop *Filamarini*; as also it being ordered that Regent *Zaffar* should run the same fortune, but the execution was suspended, and no man knew why, unless 'twas because certain Troops of Horse were quarter'd at his house, which was intrenched round about.

The Viceroy all this while seeing himself as it were, beleagu'd in the Castle, and depriv'd of provisions, and all sorts of victuals and refreshments, he sent to make instances

instances to *Masaniello*, that he might be furnish'd accordingly; whereunto he condescended very readily: thereupon fifty Porters were sent unto him laden with bread, wine, snow, fruit, flesh, poultry, sweet-meats, and all other things that were eatable. All people went up and down the streets with as much security, and all kind of shop's were open'd with as much freedome, and as little fear both by night and day, as if there had been no souldiery at all in the town, or occasion of outrage; so great were the apprehensions of fear and terrour, which were imprinted in ev'ry ones heart, of the rigorous and inflexible justice exercis'd by *Masaniello*.

There arriv'd in the port at that time thirteen Gallies of the Squadron of Naples, and the Generall *Gianettino Doria* having sent notice thereof to the Viceroy, with desire to land some men there for provision of refreshment for the Gallies; the Viceroy inordered that he should make his addresse to *Masaniello*, which being done, he immediately commanded all sort of fresh victualls, with a supply of moneys also to be sent to the Generall, but with this proviso, that the Gallies should goe further off the port, and that none should set foot a shore, either souldier or passenger, no not the Generall himself, because he intended to fright and send a Felluca of purpose to this end.

Because the night before *Masaniello* sent to the Viceroy, that he much wondred he could not see Cardinall *Triulzio* all this while (a petulancy which was held ridiculous in him) the said Cardinall was advised by the Archbishop to give him a visit, for *Masaniello* was come now to that height, that he expected observance from every body, yea from the Princes of the Church: Therefore to prevent some rude affronts and outrages peradventure which vulgar brains are subject to offer, the Cardinall transferr'd himselfe from the Castle to the  
great

great Market place to visit *Masaniello*, which he did, by giving him the title of *illustrissimo*, the most illustrious; but the first words which *Masaniello* told him were laugh'd at, which were, *The visit which your Eminence gives me, though it be late, yet 'tis dear unto me.* Immortall God! what could a crowned Prince say more? 'tis true, that height of honor and power, with the pride of authority and command, will raise the spirits of the vilest man. So his Eminence having complied with his respects to his most illustrious Lordship, when he departed he commanded two files of Musqueteers to guard and conduct him to the Castle. The Cardinall *Trivulzio* was scarce gone, but divers Gentlemen came from the Castle with divers Regalos and Presents to *Masaniello* from the Viceroy; much thanking him for the refreshments that he had sent into the Castle; and they brought him som complements also from the Duchesse the Vice-queen, who desir'd to know how he did, and that for her sake he wold make use of those things which were sent; and among other things there was a rich suit of apparell sent him: A strange metamorphosis of fortune, and so captitious and rare, that these things will seem incredible, and meer Romances to future ages, though all be a true and feall story.

This is as much as hap'ned the sixth day, which was Friday.

### Saturday

People, was advis'd, that there was no other means more effectual and less to overcome, and although over any Protest made against his Person or the People, that a general obedience which was shew'd him from



Saturday, the 13. of July, 1647.

*The seventh Day.*

**H**E who desires the true way to overcome, and to conserve what he hath o'come, let him procure by all means the obedience of the people subject to his Command, and let him observe that memorable Act of *Eponimondas*, a most glorious Captain among the Thebanes, who being counsel'd by the Oracle not to attempt a War against the Greeks his enemies, because the stars were conjur'd against him for them; He being as sagacious as he was generous, by an ingenious stratagem he escap'd the influxes of Heaven, and advanc'd himself in despite of the malignant stars, to victory and triumph. The stratagem was this; He writ in a Table these words, *Si ducibus obeditis, haec sunt Oracula, Victoria*; If you obey your Leaders, these are Oracles, Victory. Upon the other Table he caus'd to be engraven, *Si ducibus non obeditis exitium*; If you obey not your Leaders, Destruction. These Oracles being presented to his Soldiers, and finding thereby that their Victories depended upon their obedience to their Captains, with an unwonted courage, and extraordinary obedience, bursting into the enemies quarters, they came back triumphant.

It is no wonder then that *Masaniello*, already pronounc'd and sworn Captain Generall of the Napolitan People, was advis'd that there was no other means more effectually and sure to overcome, and triumph over any Projects trac'd against his Person or the People, then a punctuall obedience, which was shew'd him from  
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the first instant of his Command, and which he so exacted, that the least act of disobedience was punish'd with death, as being held a capital crime, and irremissible; judging, that at the beginning of his Government this obedience was more necessary unto him, then the bread that he did eat, for the maintaining and continuance of his new authority. Hence it came to pass, that it being come to the ears of *Masaniello*, that upon Friday night before som went up and down the streets to sound the Shop-keepers, and compose them to see their slavery, the first thing he did at break of day, was to Publish by sound of Drum and Trumpet, and fasten Orders upon Posts and Walls through the Principal streets, that upon pain of life those seducers shold be reveal'd; and som of them being found out and appeach'd, they were all hang'd upon gallowses, set up before those shops where they committed the offence. Ther were gallowses set up also in divers other Places of the City, whereon divers were executed that day; Among others two vassals of the Duke of *Matalon*, who were discover'd to have brought som Letters in the soles of their shooes, which because they were written in cyphers, were imagin'd and adjudg'd to contain matter of Rebellion, or som sinister Counsels and Incitements to sedition; meerly upon these suspicions only; for no body could understand the said Letters, or prove any thing out of them; they were hang'd up nere *Porta Capuano*. In fine his Commands were executed without any expostulations or examination at all, which transform'd all men to wonder, to see such a vulgar fellow so suddenly crept up to be so reverend, they knew not for what, nor what wold be the end of his usurped dominion.

It was told him upon Saturday, that there was a great burglary & theft committed in the Palace of the Prince del

*Colle Cavalliers di Casa di Summa*; at first they were thought to be som of *Masaniello's* Squadron, but after a diligent examination they were found to be some of the Banditi, who had taken sanctuary in a litle Church, where they were dragged out, and executed in the public Market-place.

The same morning there came before him for Justice a poore wench, whose father had been killed, and the brother of him that had killed him being ther present, he cryed out, that if the fact were pardoned, he would take her for his wife without any dowry; but that kind of marriage did not please *Masaniello*, because the young maid abhor'd it, in regard of the blood of her father; therefore he oblig'd the brother of the murderer to find out two hundred Crowns within four and twenty hours for the young maids dowry, and so the offence shold be remitted; besides, he shold have the Place of a Captain in the *Soldadesca*; so all Parties being agreed, the sentence *Masaniello* gave did terminate the business. A litle after this, a murderer was brought before him, who had been a friend to *Perone*, and giving him time and confession, he sentenc'd him to death, and that his head and his feet should be chopt off, and his body dragged up and down the streets. Another Bandito was us'd likewise just in the same manner.

It was intimated the same Saturday morning, that two Squadrons, joyned with seven hundred Spaniards, shold go abroad that morning to find out the Banditi which (as advice was had) were in Bands together in divers places ready to invade the City. He caus'd a Proclamation of Grace to be published, That what Bandito soever could discover any such Plot, shold be absolutely pardoned, provided he was not depending upon the Duke of *Ataleni*. He commanded, That all

Artizans

Artizans shold work openly in their shops, and not within their houses; as also that all Merchants shold follow their business, but be ready within half an hours call to take Arms.

About dinner time a Message was brought him from a Cavalier upon som business of consequence; but he answered, I have nothing to do with Cavaliers, for God hath put me here for the Peeple, and turning himself to the Peeple, he said, *My people, pray for me, and preserve me well; if ye lose me, woe be unto you.*

There came down the same morning from the Countreyes about Naples innumerable People, and among them there came women with staves upon their sholders, and naked swords in their hands, bringing with them their children, arm'd also with something or other, proportionable to their bigness, and they came all to the great Market-place to do homage to *Masaniello*, and to be redressed by him for divers grievances.

But while *Masaniello* was busied in such exercises, *Genovino* and *Arphaia*, accompanied with the brother of *Masaniello*, went to the Castle to put the Viceroy in mind of his former Ingagement of Promise made upon Thursday night, that he wold com upon the Sunday following to the Archepiscopal Church, with all the Tribunals of the Chancery, the Councell of State and War, with the Royal Chamber of *Santa Chiara*, accompanied with all the civil and criminal Judges of the great Court of the *Vicaria*; in presence of whom, and of the whole Peeple, an Oath shold be taken to observe with all punctuality the Capitulations of the grand Accord to Perpetuity, which Oath was to be taken by the Viceroy, and all the said Tribunals.

The day following after dinner, *Masaniello* being to go to the Castle to take the Viceroy, and conduct him to the Archbishops Palace, he first commanded a Pro-

clamation to be published, That under pain of firing evry one shold cause the streets to be swept clean before their doors respectively, where the Cavalcata was to pass, as also to adorn all the Windows, Balcones, and Walls with their best sort of Furnitures, all which was obeyd and don.

In the mean time the Viceroy sent two of his best horses with rich furniture, and led by two of his servants, to be at the service of *Masaniello* and his brother, who being mounted upon them, and apparel'd both in cloth of silver, *Masaniello* carryed in one hand a naked sword, in the other the Charter of *Charls* the Emperor, and his brother carryed the Capitulations made with the Viceroy, to be read Publicquely, and sworn unto in the Archbishops Palace. There rid in their company the new *Elect* of the Peeple *Francesco Arpaia*, and *Fulio Genovino*, besides divers others of the civillest sorts among the Peeple. And in regard of the huge multitudes of Peeple which innumerably increas'd through all the streets, and compass'd them on all sides, so that they cold not pass forward nor backward, *Masaniello* with a loud voice commanded, That none upon pain of life should make a step further, or els go back, which was accordingly obeyd; so they rid with a Trumpet still sounding before them towards the Castle; and being arrived thither, and brought to the Palace of the Viceroy, having entertain'd themselves a while with him, they came down with the Colateral, the Council of State, and other prime Officers of Authority, who all coaching themselves, did advance before towards the Archbishops house; First of all in the said Cavalcata there were many Trumpeters a horseback, then a choice Troop of one hundred horse, then *Masaniello* and his brother, after them the *Elect* of the Peeple, and old *Genovino*, who by reason of his  
great

great age was carried in a Sedan ; after these came the Captain of Gard to the Viceroy, and immediately after the Viceroy himself, with his Pages, Laquayes, and spare horses, and his gard of Germans, with a great number of Gentlemen and Cavaliers, domestic and adventitious, and accompas'd with a numberless throng of Peeple, who, together with the Viceroy, cryed out with loud acclamations, *Viva il Re di Spanga*, which voice sounded and re-echoed all the way, and all the bells rung out for joy in evry Church as they pass'd, which filld evry ones heart with contentment and Pleasure ; all in general, small and great, women and children cryed out, *Viva il Re*, but many cryed out, *Viva il Re senza Gabella*, Let the King live, but without Gabel ; and some Spaniards were over-heard to cry, *Viva el Rey, que ya puede decir de ser Rey* ; Let the King live, for now he may say he is King. In passing through the Piazza of S. Lorenzo, Masaniello stopping ther a while, and with him the whole Cavalcata, turning himself to the Peeple, he cryed out with a very loud voice, *Viva Iddio, Viva il Re di Spagna, Viva il Cardinal Filomarino, Viva il Duca de Arcos, Viva il fidelissimo popolo di Napoli* ; whereat all the Peeple took the word, and with strong Echos cryed out, *Viva, Viva*, doubling and redoubling the sound with incredible exultations.

Being com in this order and with these applauses to the Bishops Palace, and being all dismounted, then the Viceroy with all his Gentlemen came ; upon the entrance into the Church he was met by the Archbishop, with all his Canons, Chaplains and Officers, which made a splendid Equipage ; Then they went to the great Alcar, where the Archbishop being set in a kind of Throne, as also the Viceroy, and all the Tribunals who were there attending Cavalier Donato

*Cappola* Secretary to the Kingdom, did read with an audible voyce the Capitulations desir'd by the Peeple for a final Accord, which being sign'd by the Viceroy, the Collateral, the Councel of State and War, *Masaniello* standing all the while afoot upon the steps of the Archbishops Throne, who, to the wonderment of all added, and took away, corrected and interpreted all things as he pleas'd, no man interrupting or replying unto him. So after the Articles were read, a solemn Oath was taken by the Viceroy, and all the forementioned Ministers and Officers of State, to observe and accomplish the said Capitulations to perpetuity, promising also, and swearing to procure to have them confirm'd by his Catholick Majesty; all this was done when two quires of music sung all the while with most exquisite voyces, *Te Deum laudamus*, which while 'twas a singing, *Masaniello* was observed to swell with a kind of glory to have attain'd his ends, with so much felicity and applause, yet he carryed still in his hand a naked sword, and sent divers arrogant and ridiculous messages to the Viceroy; The first was, that from thence forward he would continue to be Captain General of the City; The second was, That by vertue thereof he intended to go with a garrad, and to give Patents to all Officers of War and Armes; The third, That he would dismiss from the Castle all Cavaliers. These, and such like messages he sent the Viceroy singly and severally, and there were affirmative Answers brought back, for not to disturb things with Negatives; But the Gentleman that deliver'd these Messages, made an Apology for himselfe privately in the ear of the Viceroy, for indeed most peeple there did blush, or laugh, or see the impertinences and malapartnesse of *Masaniello*.

While these messages were a sending, *Te Deum* was ended,



ended, then *Masaniello* began to reason sometimes to good purpose, sometimes senselessly. He said, that the most faithful People of *Naples* were naturally spirited and vivacious, and were so esteem'd by all Nations, but they had almost quite lost their wonted magnanimity and courage, by the heavy weight of so many Exactions and Gabels which were impos'd upon them from time to time, not by their Catholic Majesties, but by ill Ministers, and their own Compatriots. And although for the loyalty which he always bore, and will ever profess unto his King, he hitherto tolerated every thing, to avoyd all stains of disobedience, yet considering the benefit of those Impositions redounded rather to satisfy the ravenous lusts of Officers and Courtiers, and of others as well Forreners as Natives, whereby they became excessively rich, and thrive by sucking the very blood of the People, yet finding the City generally inclin'd thereunto, he took a resolution to cure her of this malady, as also the whole Kingdom, of such a contagion, which was hurtful not only to the most faithful People, but to his Majesty also his liege Lord, insomuch that of the bread they gave him he scarce had the crust, they themselves reserving the pith and substance to fill their insatiable appetites; Hence it came to pass, that the more they gave the King, the more his wants still increas'd, though in sixteen years he had given him above one hundred millions, which had been sufficient not only to have conquer'd *Flanders* and *France*, but to have put under his feet the unlucky Moon of the Ottoman Empire; therefore for the future all the public Donatives that shold be given the King, care shold be taken that his Majesty shold have the true benefit thereof, and not be misapplied to enrich others; and hereof your Excellency (meaning the Viceroy) may be well assured, insomuch that all these

things considered, and cast into a true ballance, he was well assured, that he should not only not receive any blame from the King his Sovereign Leige Lord, or any mark of disobedience, but he should gain the reputation and applause of a most faithful vassal, seeing that whatsoever he had done was for the further service of God, of his Catholic Majesty, of your Excellency his Vicegerent, of the whole City, of the People, and of all the Kingdom. During this Discourse he so heated himself, and protested with such a fury and excess of zeal, that the words proceeding from him so heartily and emphatically, made all the people to stand amazed, and surprized with a kind of dumb astonishment; at last all that were within the audience of these words up and down the Church, which was as full as it could thruck in thick multitudes, gave a loud general applause.

Then he said, that now he had brought his honest intents home to his aim, he would return to his former Calling to be a Fisherman again, to demonstrate unto the world, that 'twas not his own interest he levelled at, but that of his King, Countrey, People, City, and Kingdom had induced and pricked him forward to undertake so dangerous a task; therefore he fell a tearing that cloth of silver sure he wore, with a great deal of fury, going to the Archbishop and the Viceroy, taking som of the peeces thereof, and laying them at their feet; but he was hindred to tear all. So all being terminated at this solemn meeting, and nothing left undone, taking His leave of the Archbishop and Viceroy, who betook themselves to their Coaches, but *Masaniello*, with his brother *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, with all the rest of the Foot and Horse, re-accompanied them to their Homes, and the Viceroy being brought to the Castle caus'd all the Ordnance to fly off; so *Masaniello*

*niello*, with all that Huge Brigade of Peeple, returned to the great Market-place, and with High Ceremony ended the seventh day, nothing having occurred remarkable that night, but the exact diligence of all Gards in all the Principal Posts of the City, and the splendor of the lights that were put in evry window.



Sunday the 14. of July, 1647.

*The eighth Day.*

**I**T is a thing impossible to expresse the rejoycings of the Peeple of *Naples* for the Capitulations of Peace which were signed and sworn unto the day before, which ended not that day, but they continued upon Sunday following; The Articles were Printed, and fixed through all Places of the City, that all things might be manifested to the world; evry one did contend who should expresse greater contentment, such a kind of general Jubilee was among them, insomuch that it drew tears from som, which falling upon the ground, made flowers of joy to spring up, which the Heaviness of former times had caused to fade.

And because the beginning of this Reformation, and consequently of this joy, proceeded from *Masaniello*, and from His stout undertakings, therefore was he extolled with Highest Praises by evry one, and cryed up to be *Liberator Patriæ*, to be the Freer of his Country, and the Asserter of publike Liberty, from the Tyranny and Gripes of so many ravening Wolves both in City, Court and Kingdom; yea, of King and Crown, who glutting themselves with the common blood of the  
Peeple

People, increased their wealth by the beggery of others: and all this was effected (not by the hand of some invincible Emperor, of some warlike Prince, but) by a poor young fellow, by a bare-footed Fisherman; This made it far more admirable, and to attribute it the more to God, *qui infirma mundi eligit, ut fortia quaque confundat*, who chooseth the weak things of the world to confound the strong.

With the praises which the common people gave generally to *Masaniello*, concurred also the just Acclamations of divers of the Nobility and Gentry, of many sorts of Officers, of Ecclesiastics, and all Religious Orders; there were many thanks and much Honor given also to the Archbishop, who took so much pains to atone, to sweeten, and accommodate all things, and had overcome so many difficulties, therefore there were special Acknowledgments made to him, next to *Masaniello*.

After the publication of the layd Capitulations and general Agreement, being affixed evry where, that they might be exposed to every ones eye and knowledge, the City of *Naples* seemed to have a new face, so that there was no more fear of any War, of further Combustions, and consequently no need of any armed Bands, or Cautions for the maintenance and defence of the people from the insultings of enemies, yet nevertheless it seemed expedient to *Masaniello* to continue still a military Power a foot, therefore he commanded that every one should stand firm to his Post, Nor was it unnecessary or superfluous policy, because the City after so general a Convulsion could not presently recover her former health, nor after so many Combustions could she be secure till the fire had been quite extinguished.

Hence it came to pass, that the Soldadesca remaining

ing still up and down the City, *Masaniello* went on to command more like an absolute Master or Tyrant than a Captaine General. He commanded that under pain of life evry one should discover if any goods were depositated in their hands, of those men whose houses were burnt; whereupon much wealth was yeilded up out of Churches, Monasteries, Hospitals and Nunneries. It being known, that that Sunday morning four Banditi were fled for Sanctuary to the Church of *Carminè* among the Jesuits, he sent a considerable band of armed men to encompass both Cloister and Church, whose gates being shut, the assaulters made their way in by pickaxes, so that a great hole being made in the wall, they rush'd in and took one of them, chopping off his Head presently, as they did afterwards to the three other; And because one of those Fathers being zealous of the Church Immunities, had made some resistance for the preservation of those miserable men, he was so mortally wounded, that he dyed within a few dayes after.

Notice being also had, that within the Monastery of Nuns called *della Croce di Lucca*, much of the goods of *Cesar Lubrano* were depositated, because he had two daughters that were Nuns there, *Masaniello* commanded some Captains to extract thence, and to bring into the publick Market-place the said goods, with order that if the Nuns made any resistance, to threaten them with the firing of the Monastery; This was put in speedy execution, and the Souldiers repairing thither, unhing'd the gates of the Religious House, because they were denied to be opened, which struck such a terror into them, that one of them was like to have breath'd her last, which being related by a flying messenger unto the Archbishop, his Eminence was mov'd, and therefore sent about it to *Masaniello*, who, to excuse himself,

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answered, He knew nothing of it, but that it was done without His Order, therefore He wold give condign Punishment to those Captains, as He did, and commanding them unto Him, He inordered they shold be examined, and so executed; notwithstanding that, He was resolv'd to have those goods, which were accordingly delivered Him by those Holy Sisters, being so much affrighted.

An A& much like this *Masaniello* acted the same morning upon Sunday, which was thus; He had given strict command, That under pain of life none shold dare to go out of the City without His expresse license; and because the most illustrious *Cassarelli*, Archbishop of *Santa Severina*, had necessary occasions to remove Himself from *Naples*, where He resided then, to *Calabria*, to visit his owne Church, He went in a short Habit, and without a cloak (there having been such an order in force, and yet most strictly observed) to the House of *Masaniello* to obtain leave of Him, When He beheld Him, He said, *Che vuoi monsignore mio bello?* What wilt thou have my fine Lord? He answered, That I may safely pass to my Church of *Santa Severina* in *Calabria*, with your good leave. My Lord answered *Masaniello*, crying *Ola*, let four Hundred of my men go to accompany, and serve my Lord as far as His Archbishoprick; The Archbishop thanked Him, saying that He went by Sea; By Sea, said He? then let 40. Fellulucas be provided to attend my Lord Archbishop; He answering there was no need, because He had already taken four for the transport of Himself and his Family, which were sufficient, and to have more wold be an encumbrance unto Him, and inconvenient. Well well, your Lordship may do what you please, replied *Masaniello*; At leastwise you shall not refuse to accept of this small bag of double Pistols, which

which He presented unto Him, saying, Take this to defray the charge of your voyage; The Prelat thereupon smild, and giving Him many thanks, He refused them a good while, saying He wanted them not; but He was constrained with threats to receive 500. which He did for fear of hazarding His Head, with denial to such a capricious and frantick man; And giving Him a license in writing, He told Him, and embraced Him, My Lord go with safety. A little after a Gentleman of *Auverſa*, upon a business of His own came to speak with Him, who was of the Family of *Tuſe*, and having dispatcht Him, and given Him a kick He ſayed, Go thy waies, I make thee Prince of *Auverſa*.

He commanded that morning the Houſe of a widow-Baker to be burnt, becauſe ſhe had made light bread, being ſix ounces leſſe in weight of the thirty ſix which were eſtabliſhed, that evry loaf ſhould weigh. He cauſed alſo the Head to be chopt off of an Abbot called *Nicolas Ametrano*, to *Carlo Vitale*, and to *Spiritello Onuſico*, as being Dependents of *Maſaloni*. Likewise He commanded a little after the like to be done to another, who was Comrade to *Ametrano*. He gave out order, That it was His pleaſure that the Jeſuits, the *Cer-toſini*, the *Benedictans*, the Fryers of Mount Oliver, ſhould pay a great ſum of money for the ſervice of the People. He commanded alſo to call before him to the ſame effect many rich men, and asking them firſt if they were loyall to their King, and they anſwering that they were, He made them ſubſcribe to a Writing, wherein ever one bound himſelf to pay him ſo much evry one a parr, telling them he did that for to obſerve the word given the day before to his Excellency, to make a Donative of ſix millions of Gold to his Maſteſty; towards whom being deſirous to ſhew himſelf the more devoted and faithfull, he put out a Proclamation,

that



that none under pain of life shold go for the future habited according to the mode of *France*, and that ev'ry one shold have care to put the Kings Arms, and that of the Peeple on his doores, and that evry one shold tend his shop, yet with Arms ready upon all occasions.

The same Sunday morning *Pizzicarolo*, a Cousen of *Masaniello*, went to the Palace, saying openly, that he began to dote, and that he had told him, if he did not give over his firings and burnings, his throat wold be cut by his own friends; This *Pizzicarolo* had more power over him then any other, for he took no meat from any hand but from his; He obtain'd of *Masaniello*, in behalf of the Count of *Conversano*, a gard for his Person, Goods, and Families, and Palace; He restor'd unto him two great Hampers full of money and Plate, which he had taken away from him, and it was sent to the Castle of *S. Elmo*, where he gave *Pizzicarolo* twenty Zecchins, and so the Count went suddenly with divers other Cavaliers into a Gally to preserve themselves.

The same day towards the Evening Father *Rossi*, a Theologue of the Archbishops, went with a message to *Masaniello*, desiring him that the people might lay down their Arms, for he was secure enough now without Soldiers, and that he might retire himselfe a while to *Posilipo* to recreate himself, or any where els his Excellence would please; This message pleased him well; so all things necessary were provided, and divers Bands of superfluous Soldiers were disbanded, which was don without any grumbling, or questioning whatsoever he did. But at last he grew odiously proud, he wold will and unwill a thing at the same instant, and his head began to turn, being mounted so high, and from a simple Fisherman made himselfe a kind

kind of Monarch. All people obeyed him, Viceroy, Bishops and all, who gave him the swinge, and humoured him all the while, not doubting but he would at last break his own neck, as it happen'd right, thereupon when the Squadron of Napolitan Gallies came from *Genoa*, the Viceroy left to him the giving leave of letting them arrive at the Port, he saw all the City arm'd, and depending on his beck, acknowledging him to be their absolute Commander, and Captain Generall, by an exact and a strange kind of implicate blind obedience, so that no King whatsoever could desire more Allegiance from his own vassals.

Hence it came to pass, that from an humble, judicious and zealous spirit which reign'd in him, he became proud, a Fool, and a Tyrant, putting out such rigorous Proclamations, commanding so many Heads to be chopt off, so many Palaces to be burnt, meerly sometimes to please his own caprichio, and to make himselfe formidable; He wold go a Horseback alone, and fetch the round of the City, imprisoning and torturing whom he pleas'd, shutting up of shops, preaching, and railing against the Nobility and Gentry, not sparing the Viceroy himself, but threatening to take off his Head, yet when He spoke of the King, he nam'd him with a great deal of reverence, taking off his Hat, and bowing his body; but one thing made him very ridiculous, that he made boyes, very mean fellows, Captains, Campmasters, and other Officers of War.

In the afternoon divers of the People, and som Commanders, made by *Masaniello* himself, sent to complain to the Archbishop, that they were clapt in Prison for small matters, for a thing of nothing, and som were commanded by him to have their Heads severed from their bodies, and taken off as so many Capons.

There-

Thereupon his Eminence spake unto him by way of advice, and because he saw him obstinate, he desir'd him at least to defer the execution of those men till the day following, it being not fitting to shed humane blood upon a Sunday, and stain the holy Sabbath with such sacrifices of cruelty; The Bishop spoke to him with that candor and winning affability, turning his discourse to other facetious stories, that he obtain'd of him a deferring of the execution, and to recreate his tired spirits, he wish'd him to go to take the refreshments and pleasure of *Posilipo* for a while; He imbrac'd his Counsel, but desiring that his Reverence wold accompany him, he, in scorn of such a companion, desir'd him to go before, and he wold quickly follow.

A little after *Masaniello* went from the Market, accompanied with a huge company of Plebeans to the Castle all the way a foot in a loose Habit, having one stockin on, and the other off; without band, hat, or sword, but running on like a mad man; He made a sign to the Sergeant Major of the Spanish Gard, that they shold make no noise; so he entred and spoke to the Viceroy that he must eat, for he was ready to perish for hunger. The Viceroy looking upon his servants, said, *Traigan da comer al Senor Masaniello*; Bring something to eat for the Lord *Masaniello*; No Sir, (he replied) let us go take fresh air at *Posilipo*, and let us eat together there, for I have provision already; And saying this he caus'd divers Mariners to com in with divers baskets of fruit. The Viceroy did excuse himself as well as he cold, praying him to excuse him, because he was troubled with a great pain in the head, and he wold be very glad of his company at any other time; so he gave order, that his own Gondola shold be made ready to wait upon Senior *Masaniello*, where when He had

had imbarqued himself with divers Mariners, he was attended at least by forty Fellucas full of Musicians, and other sorts of men fit to give him some recreation: There ran to the mole of Chiaia many thousands of people to see the spectacle: in his way he gave order that some should go to the regular Canons of S. *Lateran*, to draw thence such goods that he had understood were convey'd and deposited there, which was done, and brought to the Market place. As he went along he threw peeces of Gold into the Sea; which the Mariners swam after, and duck'd to take up, to afford him pleasure and pastime.

Then he fell to eating, or rather to feasting, for he had very choyce provision in the Gondola, and they sayd that before he came back he had drunk twelve bottles of wine call'd *Lachryma Christi*, but the operation of that wine you shall read in the next dayes work; which was Munday: when he was return'd to Naples, that evening he gave all those of the Gondola, and Fellucas which attended him, ten measures of Wheat ev'ry one.

The Comedy of this day had not been compleat, if the wife of *Masaniello* also had not acted her part; who about the evening went to the Castle clad in cloth of silver, with a chain of gold and other jewells and gallantries, which the Duchesse of *Arco*s had formerly sent her: She went in a very stately Coach of the Duke of *Masloni*'s, which was made for the day of his marriage, and it was a very rich and magnificent peece, valued at least at eight thousand Crowns: She was accompanied with divers Gentlewomen of quality, who complied with the times, and they went also richly adorn'd: But these were no other then *Masaniello*'s Mother, and two Sisters, and other Kinswomen of his, all Fishermens Daughters; a little Boy (his Sisters Son) bare upon his sleeve a kind of Arms, which shew'd

that his Uncle was Captain-Generall of the City of Naples. When she came to the Viceroy's Palace, there were Sedans sent for her and her company, with a guard of Halberdiers, Pages and Laquays to attend them: Then were they brought in to the Duchesse, where they found a great deal of welcom and dainties. The Duchesse presented her with a rich Diamond, and the Visitor Generall took the young boy often in his arms and Kifs'd him: *Masaniello's* mother meeting upon the stairs with Cavalier *Cosmo Fonseca* the grand Ingenier, who us'd to make Epitaphs, she told him that he shold tell the Viceroy that her son fear'd no body but God and his Excellence, therefore he shold do well to send unto him to refrain from so much fire and blood.

*Masaniello* being return'd from his recreations at *Pofilipo*, was so beated with the abundance of wine that he had drank, and with the heat of the Sun, that he fell into a kind of dotage and foolishnesse: He sent presently to speak with the said *Fonseca*, and inordred him to make divers Inscriptions engraven in marble to this effect; *Famas Anello* of Malphi, Prefect and Captain Generall of the most faithfull people of Naples, did order, that his command should be no longer obey'd, but only those of the Duke of *Arcas*: And this ended that Sunday.



Munday the 15. of July, 1647.

*The ninth Day.*

His thoughts of *Masaniello* began to grow so vast and extravagant, as also so instable and unquie, that not containing himself within the compasse of his sphere, and those huge honors and authority he had climb'd unto, but he wold be more then the Sea, who  
though

though a raging element, yet is contented to hold himself within his bounds; he wold be more then the heavens who passe not their circumference; more then the Sun, who never goes out of the Elliptic; He had an ambition (had it been possible) to inflave the whole earth, to tame the ocean, to debell the world, to confine the stars, and see the rising and setting of the Sun.

He was so blinded with arrogant desires, that they took from him the solace of his sleep; they kept him fro seeing the precipices wherein he was like to fall from the top of his arrogant designs, and the miseries which attended his greatnesse. The stairs whereby we ascend to honor, are of glasse, the top is an earthquake, the descent a precipice, and authority doth commonly discompose, and stound the mind of man, specially one of a base carar, and low extraction, like a Monkey clad with scarlet; Honors serve som men only for their ruin, as long hair serv'd *Abfolon* to hang himself. He that is far from *Jupiter* need not fear his thunderbolts.

If *Masaniello* that Saturdy on which a *Te Deum* was sung in the Cathedrall Church, had renounc'd all his usurped authority and power into the hands of the Viceroy, and return'd, as he said, and sware he wold, to his former vocation of selling fish, he had deserv'd that the Napolitan people shold have erected him Colosso's, and statues of gold, to the eternall memory of his magnanimous undertakings, brought to such a marvellous perfection: but a boundless ambition did cast such a mist before his eyes, that breaking the reines of reason, upon the Lords Day it self his brain began to turn, doing so many acts of foolishnesse and cruelty.

Yet many reasons were urged for the continuance of his command: Som say that he was willing to resign it, but that by the instigation of his wife, and others of his kindred, he took a resolution to keep it still. Others

say, as having heard himself say, that he continued still his power, because if he left it, he was to expect no other but death, he was so generally hated by the Nobles and Gentry for having burnt and destroyed so many Palaces and wealthy substances, put to death so many of all sorts, &c. Others say, that he continued still his authority because sense oppos'd reason, being allur'd with the sweetnesse of rule and power.

Yet if his said usurped dominion had been attended with that humility, discretion and judgement wherewith he began his reign, he might peradventure have continued longer, from that precipice whereinto he tumbled in so short a time. His ruine befell him, because he had broken out into a thousand delirium's, and fooleries, which were the causes of his tyrannicall comportments, and consequently of the universal hatred at last of the people, which for manydays depended totally upon him, as upon an Oracle, and obeyed him as a sworn and natural King.

But if one be curious to know the reason why he fell into that stolidity, I could tell him, that it was a farall drink given him by the Viceroy to this effect, which had an operative vertue to work upon his brain, and distemper his *pericranium*, that so by becomming odious and ridiculous, the people might doe him away. This is the opinion of many, which whether it be true or no, I suspend my opinion. It may be well thought also, that that sottishnelle and foolery which befell him, proceeded from excessive of vigilance, care, wachings, and not eating; for he seldome slept, and he did eat more seldome; his head being so full of thoughts and new busineses coming like heaps upon him continually, wherof his little narrow understanding (being exercised before to sell little fish only) was not capable: The extreme joy likewise which possess'd him, to becom from a petty Plebeian, Monarch of such a City as Naples is, might have distempered a greater



greater and more season'd brain then his. Hence it came to passe (that putting himself upon his bed) he hardly could close his eyes, but he wold suddenly rise up again, telling his wife, Let us be Lords of Naples, and then let us sleep : Up, up, let us put our authority in practice : then going to the window he wold face the Gard, and call upon them, imploying them alwaies upon som design or other, that his usurped dominion shold not be idle; what marvell then is it, all these things being well consider'd, that he shold fall into such foolish extravagances; sure are the rewards of ambition, wherewith she useth to recompence her followers.

*Domitian* the Emperour fell into such a foolish humor, being hanted by this Spirit, that he wold be revered and ador'd by the Senate and peeple, as a kind of God. *Primus Domitianus se Dominum, & Deum appellari iussit.* *Domitian* was the first who wold have himselfe call'd a God, saith *Eusebius*; therefore a parasiticall Poet of that age, to comply with his *Genius*, said and sung of him,

*Edictum Domini Dei; nostri,*

*Quo subsellia certiora sunt.*

*Alexander* being tyranniz'd also by this fury of ambition, was not ashamed to call his mother whore, in saying that he was begot by *Jupiter Hamon*.

What shall we say of *Xerxes*, who being mov'd thereunto by the vastnesse of his thoughts, and capricious of his unsetled aspiring braine, threatned darknesse to the Sun, and a yoke to the Ocean; who will not tax *Caius Caesar* of foolishnesse, and being not inferior at all to *Xerxes* in rashnesse, when being angry with heaven, he invented a certain engin, whereby he thunder'd against thunder, and lightened against lightning, perswading himselfe that that distic did very fitly quadrat with him,

*Superior in calis, Caesar regret annia terris,*  
*Divisum imperium cum fovea Caesar habet,*  
 Such an extravagant passion as this did predominate and discompose *Masaniello*, and more easily being a creature of so low a degree: Upon Munday morning he appear'd upon the market place a horseback, with a naked sword in his hand, striking many men, and driving them before him, though no cause offer'd.

Being thus domineering in the Market place, an old and well-qualified Captain call'd *Caesar Spane* of *Don Prospero Tustavilla's* Regiment, told him, that he wold be pleas'd to command that the Souldiers of that Regiment might be consign'd unto him, who were Germanes and Walloons, which was done accordingly, but he struck and wounded the old Captain, giving him two cuts in the face, saying, be gon when I bid you. Turning then his horse head he went towards Toledo street, who meeting with one, that was told him was a spie, he suddenly without forming of any processe caus'd his head to be chopt off; He met with another, who complain'd that his wife was suborn'd, and carried away by an old harw'd, & asking where she was, sayed in such a house; he went thither presently, and found her there with another man; he commanded her to be hang'd, and him to be broken on wheels, which was presently don.

Afterwards he met about the Church of *St. Joseph* with the Prince of Cellamare, chief Post master of the Kingdom, a discreet and well temper'd Prince, and complemented very much with him, saying, if he knew any, though he were the greatest potentate in the world, who favor'd *Mataloni*, he wold chop off his head: A little after there pas'd by the Duke de *Castel de Sangre* *Don Ferrans Caracciolo*, a Cavalier of high esteem in Naples, and not using any complement towards him, he ran a great hazard of his life; for he made him com suddenly out of the Coach,

Coach, telling him that a new Elect was to be made o're the 5. Piazzas of the Nobles; & he wold publish an order that they who deserv'd that degree shold go decently habited, & that the Cavaliers who were sellers of Votes, shold retire to their dwellings barefooted, & so he dismiss'd him: This being don, he transferr'd himself to the Kings Stables, and ther being many horses ther, he sayed these are particular menshorses, but the grooms told him, they were his Majesties, & that the Lord *Carlo Caracciolo* the chief Master of the Horse in the Kingdom, had the charge of them: he asked what *Carlo*? what Master of the Horse? am not I every thing? not acknowledging any body, & saying this, he took for himself & his friends six of the best horses, but before he had half brought them to the Market place, recollecting himself & thinking better on't, he sent them back to the Kings Stables. The same time he dispatch't a band of armed men to the Hospital, & to the Church of the *Zoccolanti*, commanding them to deliver up the goods of the Visitor general of the Kingdom, *Don John Ponce de Leon*, & carried them to the Market place, but return'd them again when he was told of the kisses he had given his Nephew in the Castle the day before: yet he told him ther wold be now no necessity of a Visitor General, because he himself wold look wel enough to the abuses of things, & to the public theefs of King & Country.

In regard of these, and sundry other high insolences, which were too tedious to insert here every one apart, the whole City tremble, yea the Viceroy himself, when he understood of such extravagances and innovations, because he thought that now all things were terminated by that message which was sent him by *Masaniello* the day before by the Archbishops Chaplain, that he wold make a full resignation unto him of all authority, besides the agreement solemnly made and sworn unto upon Sunday before, with the stipulation of the Articles in the Doom,

so that apprehending more fear then form erly, he retir'd into the inner Palace, causing it to be fortified, and encreasing the gard : And it was held convenient by all to com to som galliard resolution, considering how that foolish and phrantic fellow pursued his authority and tyranny to dispose of all things according to his fancy, both in the Courts of Justice, as also in the Councell of War, in the Grassa, and all other Tribunalls, as if he were an absolute Prince, or som imperious Monarki.

After dinner he sent a peremptory order to *Don Ferrance Caracciolo*, before mention'd, that under pain of life, and the burning of his Palace, in regard he had not in the morning com out of his Coach to do him reverence, that he shold com to speak with him in the Market place ; he sent also another message to *Don Carlo Caracciolo* Master of the Kings Horse, to do the like. They answer'd prudently and with slemne, that they wold do what he desir'd ; but holding it a diminution to their honor, instead of going to the Market place, they went to the Castle, having settled their houses and goods, to complain to the Viceroy, and deplore the abject and sad condition wherein they were plung'd, with all the rest of the Napolitan Nobility and Gentry, and so related unto him the arrogant Propositions that were sent them by *Masaniello* : so they concluded to die sooner, and to be torn by wild horses then to live so vituperiously in such a baseness and servitude : therefore 'twas high time for all the Napolitan Cavaliers to awake, to the rid City of this intolerable ugly Monster ; for it was a great blemish to their reputation to suffer him to sway so long.

The Viceroy was extremely vex'd to hear such pungent reasons and grievances; but he durst not apprehend the fool, being so fortified and back'd by the besotted people all in Arms, and while they were discoursing of the means how things might be remedied, behold *Genovino*

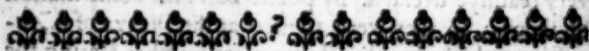
*vino* and *Arpaia* came into the Castle, who bitterly complained also against *Masaniello*.

The first spoke very despirefully of him, saying that he could not prevail any thing with him, but he found himself ev'ry moment in no small danger of his life (for he threatned to take off his head) more then he was in the time of the Duke of *Ossuna*, and they say that he had often given him som blows, yet he was constrained to dissemble and mollifie things. *Arpaia* also had his mortifications and dangers, he had publikly received a box from him, and all peeple were terrified by him, and affronted, yet they knew not how to right themselves, he having at his devotion a hundred and fifty thousand Combatants well armed, although the major part, and the most civill sort of these did hate him, specially since the Sunday evening, by reason of his inhumane cruelties; therefore 'twas determined by the advice of *Genovino* and *Arpaia*, that all the peeple shold make their addres-ses to the Viceroy, and assure him, that they not only mislik'd, but hated the carriage of *Masaniello*, and not to obey him any longer, but every where, and in all things to depend upon the commands of his Excellence, provided that they might be well assured of the observance of their Priviledges and Infranchisements already granted and sworn unto: whereunto the Viceroy condescending very readily, declar'd by public Band the confirmation of them; so they were to meet at the Piazza of *S. Augustino*; which they did, but a great number, fearing the frowns of *Masaniello*, came not thither, but he was gone againe in the Duchesses Coach to *Posilipo*: afterwards two resolved to chaine him, and keepe him in safe custody all the residue of his life in some Castle, for they were not inclin'd to put him to death for the good things that he had operated for the public good.

When

When *Masaniello* was returned from *Pesilipo*, he went to the Office of the Gallies, and provided Captains and other Commanders for them, though they were far from the Port; and thence transferring himself to his house in the Market place, he threatned divers Captains to take off their heads, as also to *Genovino* and *Apsia*, because they had not attended him that day: Nay, he threatned fire to the whole City, because he perceiv'd they had lost the former respect and obedience which they did use to shew him.

Being extreme hot, he threw himself into the Sea water in all his cloaths, and being com out again, he began to shake his Sword up and down, and do divers mad pranks; nor could any, no not the Archbishop himself, bridle him, or keep him within any bounds; insomuch that the Captains of the people were constrained to apprehend him, and put him in hold, with a band of soldiers for his gard in his own house; and while all that night most part of the peeple did confederate and take Arms in behalf of the Viceroy, an unlookt for accident did co-operate to conclude this Tragedy by means of *Marco Vitale*, a hardy young man, who was Secretary to *Masaniello*, who under colour of remedying, did rather foment those tumults and firings, as shall be read in the passages of the ensuing day.



Tuesday the 16. of July, 1647.

*The tenth Day.*

**T**He foresaid *Marco Vitale* being early got our of the Castle where the Viceroy kept his Court, and where he slept that night; and going about nine a clock

to

so *Chiaia* the next gate to the Castle, and royall Palace, this *Vitale* knowing not any thing of what was intended in the behalf of the Viceroy against his Patron *Masaniello*, met with som armed bands in the way confederated and ligu'd together, he proudly asked them, why, and by whose authority and licence they had taken up arms? one of the Captains answered him stoutly, 'twas by order of the Viceroy; *Vitale* impertinently replied, Well, well, I am going now to the Market, and thy head shall pay for it: The Captain drew out his sword, and gave him a shrew'd slash, which being seconded by a Musket-shot, the infortunate wretch fel down dead, and being put in a sepulchre in the next Church of *S. Lewis*, among the Minims, the peeple now adhering to the Viceroy, drag'd him forth, chop't off his head, and putting it upon a pole, they drag'd his body up and downe the gutters of Naples.

That day was the feast of the glorious Virgin of Carmine, a holy day of very much devotion among the Napolitans, specially among the common peeple, that Church being situated neer the great Marker place.

*Masaniello* entred into this Church, having a little before scaped out of custody, where he attended the coming of the Archbishop *Filemarino* to sing Masse, and celebrate the day, as he used annually to do; and he was scarce com to the Church door when *Masaniello* meeting him full butt, said, Most eminent Lord, I perceive now that the peeple will abandon me, and go about to deprive me of my life. I desire that for my consolation, & of all this peeple, a solemn Cavalcata be made, together with the Viceroy, with the Collateral, & all the Tribunals of the City to this most holy Lady; for being thus to die, I shall die contented: Therefore I beseech your Eminence to addresse this Letter of mine to the Viceroy: the Bishop embrac'd him, and much commended his devotion; and



and suddenly dispatcht a Gentleman to the Palace with the sayed letter to the Viceroy ; and going afterwards to the great Altar of the Lady of *Carminé*, he lean'd there, intending to sing Masse, the Church being full, and replenish'd with peeple as much as it could hold : *Masaniello* going up the degrees of the Altar, and taking a Crucifix in his hands, he recommended himselfe with much tenderneffe unto the peeple ; that they shold not forsake him, commemorating what he had don for them ; he aggravated, the difficulty of the design, the danger he encountred withall, the hatred of so many thousands by reason of his fiery punishments, and the conclusion at last of the whole businesse in that very Church. Then a little while after he fell a doting, he accus'd himself of the badnesse of his life past, exhorting ev'ry one to make the like confession before the feet of his ghostly Father, that Gods anger might be appeas'd. And because he fell into many ridiculous expressions, and some favouring of heresie, his gard forsook him ; and the Archbishop not induring to hear him, being in the very act of celebrating the Masse, he wrought so much that he got him down ; which being don, he did prostrate himself before the Bishops feet, praying his Eminence that he wold please to send his Chaplain to the castle, to advertise the Viceroy, that he was willing to renounce his command unto his Excellence ; which the Bishop promising to do, he caus'd him to be conducted to a Dormitory to be dried, for he was all in a sweat, & to repose a while, thinking him worthy of compassion : so the Bishop return'd to his Palace.

In the mean time *Masaniello* being refreshed, and gon out into a great Hall, as he was leaning over a Balcone to take the fresh ayre sea-ward, som hardy Gentlemen rush'd in, accompanied with much peeple, who having first entred into the Church of *Carminé*, cried aloud, *Let the King of Spain live, and let none hereafter under*  
pain

*paine of life obey the Commands of Masaniello* : And going thence to the Cloister under pretext to speak with *Masaniello*, and negotiate with him, they found him almost all alone ; he hearing some body crying *Masaniello*, and the unfortunate wretch meeting with those who were conspir'd to dispatch him, he told them, *Te go perhaps in search of me ; Behold me here my people* : So they discharged four Musquet shots at him every one apart : the first were *Salvador*, and *Carlo Catanco* brothers, *Angelo Ardirome*, and *Andrea Rama*, who were four of the principall that slew him : So he fell presently upon the earth, crying after the first shot, *Ab ingratefull traitors !* And so he breath'd his last. Hereupon a butcher came & cut off his head, which being put upon a lance, they went into the Church of *Carmine*, where there were 10000. people, and thence to the market place, crying out, *Let the King of Spain live, and under pain of life let none henceforth name Masaniello. Masaniello is dead, Masaniello is dead* ; and discharging many Archibuzzes *ad terrorem*, without ball, the common people were so affrighted that they lost their spirits quite ; and seeing themselves headlesse, they skulked here and there, not daring to doe the least outrage unto them who slew their Captaine General, that was so much fear'd, obey'd, and reverenc'd : insomuch that they went securely up & down the streets, with his head upon a pole, and the boyes dragging his body up and down the channells and publique wayes, where there was money thrown to them that drew him by many, specially by the Gentry, who all this while durst scarce peep out of their houses, or appear abroad publike-ly : So they got a horse-back, and went to the Castle to attend the Viceroy, and give him the joy, who entertain'd the with infinite demonstrations of contentment. The Archbishop went also thither, who after he had com from the Carmine, had scarce reach'd his own Palace,

but

but the tidings of *Masaniello's* death was brought him, which made him go directly to the Castle to acquit himself of those duties of congratulation which were due to the Viceroy, who sending very strict Orders abroad, That the street Captains should be in a perfect equipage and readinesse at his command, and that upon pain of life they should not obey any body els whatsoever. He commanded to apprehend the complices of *Masaniello*, as was don; as his wife, his sisters, his kinred; and being all made prisoners, they were brought up to the Castle. And because his brother *Matteo* was gon abroad to *Benvenuto* with more company, to take (as 'twas given out) the Duke of *Matatoni*, there were armed bands dispatcht thither to apprehend him, and conduct him to Naples, which was don, and he was committed to the Castle, though afterwards (to please the peeple) he, with others, were set at liberty, as shall be declared hereafter.

There were armed bands sent also to the Market place, to bridle the peeple, and gard the goods that were there depositated, belonging to divers owners.

These good Orders being given, the Viceroy was exhorted by the Bishop, and by all the Nobility and Ministers Royall, to shew himself publikely up and down the streets, wherenpon the Bishop and he mounting on horse back, attended by all the Counsellors, Ministers, Officers, Nobility and Gentry, with all the Tribunalls, being well guarded with Horse and Infantry, they went to the chief Church to give God thanks, and the most glorious Protector of Naples *S. Gennaro*, whose holy head and blood was taken out and put upon the high Altar, where extraordinary thanks were given for the tranquillity which was re-obtain'd by the death of so base a Fellow, who by the secret judgments of God, had made himself so formidable, that he terrified the whole City: a clear instrument (it cannot be said otherwise) of the just

indig-

indignation of God, being offended with the sins of that City, who (as sometimes he punisheth the Egyptians with small contemptible Creatures, as Flies, and Frogs) so he did correct, humble, and chastise the City of Naples by so vile a Plebeian.

From the Church the Cavalcata past to the Market place, where the Viceroy did again by sound of Trumpet confirm the Priviledges granted by *Charles V.* together with the Capitulations : He was receiv'd with extreme exultances of joy by all the people, who loudly cried out, *Viva il Re, Viva il Duca d' Arcos* ; Let the King live, live the Duke of *Arcos* ; whereunto others added : Let *Filomarino* live, the restorer of his Countries peace : They gave also thanks to the most holy Mother of *Carmine*, and so they returned into the Castle very joyfull, and afterwards every one unto his own home.

The shops were suddenly open'd, the Spanish Souldiers took their arms again, and the dispersed gards up and down return'd to their former posts, but that in the castle was redoubled with Walloons, and every one did with exact reverence submit unto the Viceroy, to whose prudence, patience, and dexterousnesse, joyn'd with the vigilance and indefatigable assistance of the most reverend Archbishop, the preservation of that City may be attributed : For, if his Reverence had not strongly and industriously interpos'd in the businesse, the whole City had been like to have been destroy'd with fire and sword, as it will appear by a copy of the following Letter, written by a Napolitan Cavalier, one of the prudentst Patriots of the whole Town, sent to a Gentleman a friend of his, resident at Rome, wherein also there is a relation made, how *San Gerardo*, the Protector and Patron of Naples, did appear, which did prognosticate peace, tranquillity and happiness to the Napolitan people : the tenor of which Letter was as followeth.

Deare

Deare Sir,

**T**His morning I was to do my observance to the Lord Cardinal the Archbishop *Filomarino*, and I have revered him as much as possibly I could, as Liberator of his Country; who after he had done me sundry favours, told me, that yesternight the popular tumult ceas'd, conducting with himself *Tomas Anello* the Captain Generall of the people, and all Capitulations were subscribed and sworn unto, whereof I will send you a Copy by the next. This quietnesse was miraculous in a maner, for the many circumstances that attended it, whereof you shall have distinct advice; that which I can say now unto you, is, that from the mouth of the Lord Cardinal himself, the glorious *San Gennaro* was seen over the great Church of Carmine, with a sword in his hand; and there were many persons examin'd upon Oaths about this Vision. His Reverence also saw as he went to the Church of Carmine a most bright Star, which gave him undoubted hopes of peace and quietnesse, which God hath pleas'd to restore to this place by his intercession, for he kept all the while the will of the sayed *Masaniello* in his fist, as it were, insomuch that he did few things but what his Reverence pleas'd and commanded; and he was so prudent, as not to propose any thing but what was fit to be obtain'd for the universall good. In sum, he hath given unto his Catholic Majesty our Sovereign Lord, the Kingdom, and hath so confirm'd it, that for the future there is no fear of any combustions; and this people is so well contented with the abolishment of the Gabells, that they will be able to defend themselves against all the World. The said Lord Bishop may be said to have given life to all the Nobility, because the enraged people wold have taken away their lives, he hath given quietnesse and sustenance to the poore, because Bread is made here at thirty seven Ounces, and all other things

things are in mighty great abundance, and very cheap:  
To conclude Sir, a new heaven and a new earth appears  
here, and it evidently appears that the Lord wold have  
it so.

Your most devoted, and most  
obliged Servitor,

Astorgio Agnese.

In conformity, and by vertue of the peace aforesaid, many Nobles and Cavaliers were seen to passe ev'ry day along the streets to the castle in their Coaches, shewing themselves unto the people, from whose sight they had kept themselves in hugger mugger before. The Ladies also went up and down with their fardingalls, which formerly they durst not do, by reason of *Masaniello's* order to the contrary, yet they moderated their expences, and train, specially those who were us'd to gain by the *Gabells*.

The same time that *Masaniello* was slain, there happen'd two accidents, the first was, that the head and foot of *Don Peppo Caraffa* remaining still, expos'd to public view in an iron grate, upon the gate of *San Gennaro*, with an Inscription, This is the head of *Don Peppo Caraffa di Mataloni*, Traytor to his Countrey, and of the most faithfull people of Naples, which was done by the command of *Masaniello*, as was said before in the successes of the fourth day. There was scarce news had of the death of *Masaniello*, but that in that confusion of people, four Gentlemen adventur'd, being kin to the family of the *Mataloni*, to go boldly to the said gate, and in a commanding way, though there were 1000. souldiers thereabout, they got a ladder, and climbing up, they broke the iron grate with the Inscription, and took out the head, which they carried in a fair silver bason, cover'd with a silk towell, and brought it to the next Parish Church, called *San John de Porta*, delivering it to the Curat of that Church, *John Baptista Julina*, and caused

it afterwards to be put in a leaden box, and that an authentic Instrument should be made, *ad futuram rei memoriam*, by a public Apostolicall Notary authoriz'd by the Court of Rome, call'd *Don Maria de Julii*: within the said Church there were for eye-witnesses, *Erasmo Mastello*, *Gennaro di Pece*, *Gio. Baptista Piccirillo*: The four gentlemen who did this hardy act, were *Girolamo Laudata*, brother to the Duke of *Marzano*, and Cavaliers *Gastavi* sons to *Carrafesca* mother, *Don Scipion*, *Pietro Antonio Rastaldi*, *Gio. Baptista d' Afflitto*, whose names are inserted in the said Instrument to perpetuity.

The second accident was, that *Masaniello*, a little before his death began to feel the pulses of the richest men up and down the City, demanding of them many thousand of crownes, because he purpos'd, as he gave out, to make five millions of gold for the King, which he had promis'd to his Excellency already by way of Donative, which millions were effectually to be made up out of the money's found in the burnt houses, and contribution of Cape Merchants and Citizens of Naples, which he had effected within a few dayes had he not died: therefore 'twas question'd whether his death tended more to the service or disservice of Spain.

Amongst other wealthy Merchants he had sent to one *Gasper Roemer*, a most rich Fleming, who to prevent the firing of his house, sent twelve thousand Crowns unto *Masaniello*, and so retir'd to a very fair house four miles out of the City, a place call'd *la Barra*, carrying with him all his best moveables and goods he had in Naples. To this Merchant he sent *Savino Converso* of the Carmine, a great confident of his, the same Tuesday, the day that he was slain, with an order of his in writing, at sight whereof he was to consign unto him 5000 Zetchins for the service of his Catholick Majesty, since that he had grown so rich out of good bargains, he had from the Viceroyes



Viceroyes from time to time; *Roomer* could not tell how to avoid the complying with his desires, and obey them; so he deliver'd so much gold in ready money to the messenger, who leaving a receipt behind him, and returning to Naples, he understood as he pass'd by a little Church hard by the Carmine, of what happen'd to *Masaniello*; so he imbarc'd himself in a Fellaca, and went away with the moneys to Rome; thereupon the Merchant sent spies up and down to find him out: at last by the help of those of his Order, for he was a Frier, he had notice where he was, and so recover'd much of his money.

That Tuesday in the evening, was brought to Naples the brother of the said *Masaniello*, and committed prisoner to the Castle; together with his mother, & as they pass'd all cryed out room, room for the Lady Duchesse of *Sarada*. With the brother of *Masaniello* were brought four heads of his companions, who wold not yeeld themselves, but make resistance with musquet shot, and 9. were taken alive, the rest were mortally wounded, or put to flight.

In this manner ended the life and Empire of *Masaniello*, having foretold it himself the ninth of July, the week before, being the third day of the revolution, when going up the Market place, he told the people, that what he did, was for the public benefit of the City, and he knew well, that when he had finish'd the work, he should be slain, and drag'd up and down the streets of Naples, yet he desir'd the people should remember him; and they answer'd we wil all die with thee: And so it happen'd right, for having confirm'd the interests of the City upon Saturday, & caus'd their priviledges, & the confirmation of them, to be subscrib'd & sworn unto by the Viceroy, & all the Councells, he was the third day after assassinated, and hal'd up and down the streets; his head was thrown into a ditch cal'd the corn-ditch, hard by the house of *Ardizzone*, & his body cast into another ditch between the gates of *Nolana* and *Capoana*.

THE



# THE MANIFESTO

Of the most

*Faithfull Peeple of Naples.*

**T**He most faithfull peeple of this City and Kingdome of Naples, saith, declares, makes known, and manifests to all peeple of what dignity, state, degree, or condition soever they be in Christian Religion, that this most faithfull peeple having profess'd, and professing still true fidelity to the Catholique Majesty of their King, and finding themselves laden with divers excessive burthens of heavy Impositions and Gabells, equalling almost the prizes of the commodities themselves, and there being no cessation of new ones ev'ry year by the Ministers of the said Catholick Majesty, the greatest part whereof were impos'd by the voices of the Nobility and Gentry, and with violence of penall mandates and imprisonments; having also within these few years of War, (which his Catholick Majesty hath had) leavied from them one hundred millions, whereby this most faithfull peeple was, and is reduc'd to such an extreme necessity, that the greater part of them were ready to famish, and the Fathers, Mothers, and Husbands were constrained at very low rates to expose the  
most

most dear treasure of honesty, and chastity of living, by reason of those hard and violent exactions of the said Gabells, for which people of all sexes were cast into prisons, executed, and forc'd to pay under pain of excessive punishments; there being promis'd on the contrary to the Nobility, and powerfull persons, an exemption from the said Gabells and Impositions, whereby many of them became extremely rich, by renting and farming the said Impositions: The said Nobles and royall Ministers and Officers being permitted further to offend the persons, and possesse the goods of the said people, insomuch that a company of poor and little children to whom these pressures were reveal'd, with weak canes and sticks did appear before the most excellent the Duke of Arcos Viceroy of the Kingdome and City, upon the 6. of July of this present year, 1647. for to have the people eas'd of the said onerous exactions, with whom this most faithfull people concurr'd with arms in hand for the defence of their Priviledges, and were permitted without incurring any punishment to resist those that were the Authors of these burthens and damages: And his Excellency the Viceroy having taken notice hereof, together with the Collaterall and Councell of State and War, was pleas'd to abolish the said Gabells, and Impositions of the City and Kingdome, and also in remuneration of the perfect and lively fidelity of this people, demonstrated so often by their acclamations, Let the King of Spain live, as also by their actions, affixing the effigies of their said King in all the principall parts of the City, whereby their Priviledges were confirm'd, and promis'd to be also confirm'd within the space of three moneths by his Catholic Majesty, giving leave in the interim to this faithfull people to keep their arms still afoot; and all this being solemnly sworn unto by publick stipulation in the great Cathedrall

Cathedrall Church of Naples; and in the presence of  
 the most Eminent her Archbishop Filomarino: And  
 this being concluded, and agreed upon, it was treated  
 by som of the Royal Ministers, and other male-contented  
 persons for their own private and particular interests,  
 to make it appear that this was done against the will of  
 this most faithfull peeple: And whereas when they  
 wold have represented all this to his Excellence the  
 Viceroy in the royall Palace, they were suddenly assaul-  
 ted by Musket shot and Archibuzzes from the Kings  
 Soldiers; thereupon they were constrained to take Arms  
 again for the defence of this most faithfull peeple,  
 the 21. of August last past, but alwaies with these  
 cries, let the King of Spain live; with other demonstra-  
 tions of love and Loyalty thwards his Majesty. Where-  
 upon his sayed Excellency granted new graces and  
 priviledges, remedying also those things, which were  
 the causes of grievance to this most faithfull peeple  
 and so reduc'd again this City to peace and universall  
 tranquillity, by the mediation of their most reverend  
 Archbishop aforesaid, who went up and down this City  
 on horseback, assuring this most faithfull peeple of  
 the sayed peace and quietness; another solemn oath  
 ensuing thereupon from the sayed Viceroy, within the  
 Church of Santa Barbara, which is in Castelnovo, the  
 seventh of September, 1647. Now expecting the con-  
 firmation of all the said Graces and Priviledgts from  
 his Catholick Majesty, on the first of September, the re-  
 port being going abroad suddenly, though doubtfull at  
 first, that his Highnesse, Don John of Austria his Ma-  
 jesties Son was to arrive at this Port, with a royall  
 Army, this peeple did run with an universall applause,  
 thirsting to see so noble a personage, being of the bloud  
 of her most beloved King, and when from day to day  
 they hoped to see him, it was represented unto them that  
 he

he would not dis-imbarque : if this most faithfull people would not lay down their Arms, which was suddenly done, although according to their priviledges they might have refus'd to have done it; insomuch that upon Saturday in the morning the fifth of the same moneth, there appear'd not one armed person throughout the whole City, but there was an universall quietnesse. And as they were greedy to see such a Prince from whom they expected grace and favors, upon a sudden about mid-day this City was occupied by the royall Soldiers by force of Arms, entring into many Monasteries and Conservatories, violating Virgins, and committing other exorbitant excesses; and at the same time the City was assaulted and battered with above 8000. Cannon shot from the three Castles on ev'ry side, and by above forty Vessells and Gallies for many daies and nights continually, and since that time to this, whereby so gentle and noble a City, the garden of Europe, was like to be made even to the ground, with all her most noble Edifices, Churches, Monasteries of both Sexes, with other places of piety, and her Inhabitants extinguish'd against all piety and Religion: but the blessed Lord did not permit that such cruell and fierce acts of his Catholic Majesties Minißers should have the effect of their desires.

Wherefore this most faithfull peeple hath been constrained to have recourse to the naturall remedy for their own preservation, and having no hopes otherwise of quietnesse, or that the royall Ministers would perform what they promis'd so often; 'twas thought therefore necessary to fly first to the divine Majesty, to the most glorious Virgin his Mother, and to the blessed San Gennaro, and to all the other Saints, who are Protectors of this noble City and Kingdom; supplicating and invoking them to assist her in her just defence, praying

ing also with entire zeal the holinesse of Christs Vicar,  
the sacred Colledge, and Prelates of the Church, the  
Majesty of the Emperour, of other Kings and Repub-  
liques, of Princes, Dukes, Marquesses, Counts, Barons,  
with all other dignities & titles whatsoever, or degrees  
constituted, and every faithfull Christian, that do well  
by prayer, as all other means they can and shall know to  
be necessary, they would please to afford their help and fa-  
vor, for the protection of this most faithfull peeple in  
their said defence: and besides the remuneration which  
they may expect from the goodnesse of God in an act of so  
much Justice and Piety, this most faithfull people shall  
be ever bound to do the like or greater courtesies unto  
them according to their power in all occurrences.

In Naples Septemb.

17. 1647.

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FINIS.

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